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FURTHER COVERAGE OF REACTION TO MORATORIUM

Washington Press Conference Held

LD201912 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 20 TASS -- A press conference devoted to the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on Soviet television was held at the USSR Embassy in Washington today. The importance of the Soviet Union's decision on the extention of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for the improvement of the international situation and ending of the arms race was emphasized particularly at the press conference. The attention of the journalists present at the press conference was also drawn to the entire complex of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

U.S. 'Softened' Position Noted

LD201434 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] As always, Washington's first reaction to the extension of the Soviet moratorium was a no. But then the United States sort of softened its position: The White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan said the United States isn't actually against banning nuclear tests in principle, but it is against a ban without appropriate control.

And so again the problem of control has been brought up. It has been a stumbling block for decades. The fact is, however, that this has been an artificially created problem from the very start. It was back in the late fifties that experts arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible to conceal nuclear tests.

For more than a year now the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions has been in effect, and the silence at the Soviet nuclear testing grounds is, so to say, registered everywhere, just like nuclear blasts set off by the United States are registered. And though officially the Americans announced that they've conducted 15 nuclear tests in the period the Soviet moratorium has been in effect the world knows that there were 18 of them.

You cannot conceal anything here. But since the United States kept insisting that national monitoring is not enough and that it should be supplemented by international on-site inspections, the Soviet Union agreed to that. American monitoring equipment has already been installed in the area of the Soviet nuclear testing site near Semipalatinsk. True, all it registers now are nuclear explosions in Nevada. It would seem that after American's demand on international inspections was satisfied, the stumbling block would be removed on the road to concluding an agreement on banning all nuclear explosions. However, Washington continues to exploit the problem, and all because in reality it does not want to end nuclear tests. Washington said that a certain amount of them is necessary and so proposes monitoring those allegedly necessary explosions.

So instead of monitoring a nuclear test halt there's to be control over carrying out the explosions. And that of course is not serious. The only thing that control over nuclear explosions can do is whip up competition in conducting them and thus whip up the arms race. And that seems to be the purpose of Washington, which seeks by all means to implement its star wars program.

White House View Assailed

OW210855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] President Reagan is presently having a holiday on his ranch in California and his press secretary, Larry Speakes, as you see, is also dressed as if he was on leave. [video shows Larry Speakes, dressed in casual clothes, attending press conference] Thus dressed, he informed journalists that his chief has not evaluated the USSR decision since supposedly he has not seen the text of General Secretary Gorbachev's statement.

It should be noted that, given the desire, it would have been possible to acquaint oneself with the statement even if only through U.S. television, which this time, contrary to usual practice, carried the speech of the Soviet leader live, with accompanied English translation.

No, the matter here is clearly not that of a lack of knowledge of the Soviet initiative, but rather of not wishing to support it. The same Speakes, you see directly stated that the U.S. position regarding joining the moratorium on nuclear testing has not changed since these tests are necessary to the United States to ensure the effectiveness of nuclear deterrent forces.

And so, once again, we are faced with the same old political thinking categorized by politics of force and balance of fears.

Regan's Comments Outlined

LD202237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The ABC television company reports on a press conference that was given in Washington by Regan, head of the White House staff. Responding to a question by journalists about Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal to sign at a summit meeting an agreement on an end to nuclear tests, he claimed the United States has no objection to such a treaty but is against including an inappropriate monitoring system. It is well-known by the way, that the Soviet Union is in favor of monitoring, and that Washington is continuing to exploit this problem trying to conceal its reluctance to disarm.

Bovin Commentary

LD202013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Commentary by Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Good day, comrades. As a rule, important political decisions are not easy ones. This fully applies to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev described this move as a hard and difficult one. Indeed, here we have to weigh and compare both political and military-technical considerations.

For more than a year we have stopped carrying out tests. Habitual logic prompts the following set of thoughts. If we need tests to strengthen our security, a unilateral cessation of them clearly weakens security and could give some advantages to the Americans. Many of us are alarmed, worried about this. Is not the risk here too great? Is time working against us? Are we giving away too much? Comrade Gorbachev's statement in fact contains a detailed answer to all the questions worrying us.

Let us consider the questions together. In the nuclear age, security based on a build-up of armaments is becoming more and more dangerous. After all, the more arms there are, the less trust there is. The less trust there is, the more liklihood there is that these weapons will be used. Therefore, in our day true security can only be provided by political accords, by an agreement on reductions on both sides and, subsequently, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Our position on nuclear tests is aimed at solving this principal task.

Of course, we all realize that there is a time limit to unilateral measures. If the Americans repeat their monotonous "no" over and over again, testing will have to be resumed. But for the time being the political "pros" clearly still outweigh the possible military-technical "cons". Any analogy is relative, but take chess. You can sacrifice quantity for quality. It's just the same here. By extending the moratorium we are obtaining -- we are strengthening our political positions. We are increasing the pressure on the Americans. We are giving additional stimulus to the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement. We say again and yet again the everybody: Let us put the entire problem of security onto a different plane. Let us abandon a balance of terror in favor of a balance of trust and interests. This approach alone is in keeping with the realities of the nuclear age.

Washington's first official reaction is disappointing. Reagan has again said "no". Against the background of this "no", the optimistic remarks about a summit meeting that can be heard in the United States at the moment sound very strange. The meaning of Moscow's message is clear: We are resuming tests. We invite the Americans to sit down at the negotiating table and reach agreement on a mutual test ban. Furthermore, we are prepared -- during talks, of course -- to most carefully discuss and resolve the problem of verification, just as we are prepared to discuss any other questions of interest to the sides. This is the basis, if you like to put it that way, for real optimism.

But, unfortunately, Washington is unwilling to comprehend this -- for the time being, I add in hope.

Round Table Examines Issue

LD202306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Ending Nuclear Tests Is the Command of the Times" program with Political Observer Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Political Observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Greetings, esteemed comrades. The very title of our broadcast, "Ending Nuclear Tests Is the Command of the Times," clearly indicates that today we are to talk about the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the decision made by the USSR on its further continuation, now its fourth, of the moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions. This time USSR decided to prolong the moratorium until 1 January 1987.

At the same time Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the hope that success would be achieved at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in signing an agreement on the total ending of nuclear tests -- an agreement with the United States -- and thus to considerably advance the cause of disarmament.

But the statement, of course, is not limited to just this matter, for it gives a very profound analysis of the contemporary international situation and explains in great detail and in very specific terms the need for new thinking in the nuclear age.

[Shishlin] Yes, indeed. The USSR considers that a decision not only by the USSR but also by the United States in favor of a moratorium on nuclear tests could be the fundamental outcome of the possible Soviet-U.S. summit. But let us be frank. Whereas the USSR is going its part of the way confidently and without interruptions, we cannot yet say this about the United States, just as we cannot say that, in itself, the question of a Soviet-U.S. meeting has already been predetermined, or that the green light has been given for the leaders of two of the world's major states to sit down at the negotiating table.

And as far as the reaction to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement is concerned, as far as those ideas are concerned, they have indeed met with a very broad response in the world. They are being given very energetic, specific and active support by our socialist friends and allies. It seems that they are arousing interest not only in the socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact organization. You know, and I imagine that our listeners already know from the initial responses, that on the whole this statement, if I may use a more powerful expression, has aroused a tidal wave of response literally in all corners of the globe.

I do not want to oversimplify the reaction this statement aroused throughout the world. There are political circles and public forces of reactionary temperament that react in a very restrained manner to every Soviet initiative. Unfortunately, we have to take account of such ways of acting and with such reactions. It must be seen that currently a very complicated and responsible struggle is under way. This is indeed a historic chance.

[Zorin] In connection with this I would like to call the attention of our listeners to the reaction in the United States. It has not been unanimous. On one hand, the responses we have on hand at the moment indicate that quite broad circles of the U.S. public have received the moratorium with approval and support, and these are not just those public circles that usually advocate disarmament and freezing nuclear weapons. They also include influential circles in the U.S. capital. At this instant the election campaign is in full swing and many congressmen are to face their voters at the beginning of November. At such a time U.S. congressmen pay considerably more attention to the moods of the voters than at other times. In the first days and the first hours after the Soviet proposals as set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich became known, it turns out that influential Washington figures have come out quite definitely and postively in connection with the Soviet proposals.

However, we cannot pass over what I would call the unseemly haste, which is inappropriate to the problem, with which official circles and in particular people from President Reagan's close entourage reacted. They stated that the idea of a moratorium, the idea of ending nuclear tests, was unacceptable for them.

Here I would like to return somewhat to the history of the matter. From the very moment that the USSR first announced its moratorium influential Washington circles displayed a negative reaction. Various versions of justification for such a negative reaction have followed one after the other.

The first version stated that the moratorium was a specific, partial, individual step that did not solve the great problem of ending the nuclear arms race. It must be said that this version did not last long because every sensible person very soon realized -- and major authorities spoke on this theme -- that such a simple-looking step as ending tests, a step that does not require lengthy talks or major financial outlays, or a long time, a simple step in the form of ending tests is really most effective in ending the escalation of nuclear armaments. This is because without tests it is not possible to create [sozdat] new types of nuclear weapons, it is not possible to create [sozdat] various systems that combine with existing ones. Thus such a simple measure as ending tests is a real step for solving tasks of really world historic importance. This became so obvious that arguments on this theme simply dried up and disappeared from the pages of the U.S. press.

Then a second version was put forward that carried on for a long time and is, perhaps, still carrying on now. This is the version about verification. Our listeners know the essence of the matter. They said that the USSR was not to be trusted; that we [the United States] would cease testing but the USSR would secretly carry out tests, and so on and so forth. But the supports for this version were very soon underminded when the USSR stated that it was prepared for the most serious and comprehensive forms of verification including on-the-spot verification. This has been stated several times by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Then the USSR moved on from statements and words to deeds. On the basis of an understanding between Soviet and U.S. scientists, and understanding was reached that a group of U.S. scientists should come to the USSR with their equipment. This equipment was set up in the region of Semipalatinsk in direct proximity of the testing area. This equipment was set up and is still there today....

[Levin, interrupting] Valentin Sergeyevich, it is interesting that this U.S. equipment did register nuclear explosions....

[Zorin, interrupting] Only in Nevada and not in the USSR. So, the equipment is effective. The equipment is not bad. But it became clear that the USSR not only says that it is prepared for verification but that it has already gone in for verification before an interstate agreement has been achieved.

[Shishlin] I, too, would like to come in with a riposte. According to the official, public, U.S. account during the period of the Soviet moratorium the United States has carried out 15 tests of nuclear weapons whereas in fact 18 tests have been carried out. We have yet again proved to the United States that we can count with the aid of our modern equipment. The United States has similar equipment.

[Zorin] That is, we registered the three unannounced underground explosions. Their location and their strength were registered. This was announced. Thus virtually the whole foundation of the argument about verification was shattered. This makes the fact that even now within the past 2 days some people in Washington are muttering about verification look even less serious. This is, of course, due to forces of circumstances.

And, finally, the third argument that was put forward right from the start and that is being put forward now simply because they cannot think up anything else -- the argument that this is simply propaganda. Well, in the first place one could say that this is good propaganda, and who is stopping the Americans from engaging in such propaganda? Let them score propaganda points in the same way and we will welcome it.

[Shishlin] Yes, not with words but with deeds.

[Zorin] Naturally. But, perhaps, this is not even the main point. Mikhail Sergeyevich said that it was not simple for us to make this decision, and I think that our listeners understand why it is not simple to make such a decision to stop tests especially in conditions when the other side is conducting them.

Let us ask the question: Is this not too high a price for propaganda if we are pursuing the aim simply of propaganda? Is it not too great a sacrifice in order to win propaganda points? It is perfectly obvious that the USSR is not taking these steps merely to win propaganda points. Prolonging the moratorium is not propaganda. Although it is propaganda as well, it is primarily policy, a bold and far-sighted policy by means of which the USSR is demonstrating to the whole world its goodwill, its sincere intentions, and its political resolve.

[Levin] This aspect, too, must be given the most serious attention. The USSR's decision to prolong the moratorium reflects in practice the new thinking, thinking dictated by the realities of the nuclear age. In his statement, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev listed three reasons why we adopted the decision to end nuclear tests. The first is that mankind is on the brink of sliding toward the nuclear abyss. It is essential to stop this process. The situation is becoming increasingly intolerable. The balance of terror is ceasing to be a restraining factor. From the arms race, from the logic of the arms race one must move over to the logic of solving the problems we encounter: limiting armaments, stopping the arms race and then starting on universal and total disarmament. We have precisely formulated our task: totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This is a specific example of the new thinking.

The second reason is that the moratorium decision is based on the adherence of socialism, as a social system, to the cause of peace, to a profound understanding of its responsibility for the fate of civilization. This decision is in accord with our philosophy and is in accord with our socialist morality.

Finally, the third reason. We have already touched upon it in general. It is an understanding of the deep changes in the world. The deep changes in the world on which our policy is constructed. The new thinking stems from the realities we encounter.

But what reply do we get for this? Speakes, the White House official press representative, at a briefing in Santa Barbara where President Reagan is now on vacation, stated in part that our position with regard to joining the moratorium on nuclear tests has not changed. A moratorium on nuclear tests, Speakes says, is not in the interests of the security of the United States, our friends and allies.

He went on to try and somehow justify this, saying: As we have noted previously, the USSR conducted a considerable modernization of its nuclear forces before it announced this moratorium; we have still not completed implementing the response to their modernization by the modernization of our forces. Well, let us, I think, turn to the figures. In the period since the USSR introduced its moratorium on 6 August 1985, as we have already mentioned, the Americans have carried out 18 nuclear explosions. All told, they had prior to 1 January 1986, that is this year, conducted 789 explosions plus just 8 that were officially announced [as heard], whereas the Soviet Union had conducted 565. It should be added that Britain conducted 38 explosions and France 135. If we take the percentage ratio, the share of the United States together with Britain and France accounts for 70 percent. What lagging behind is Speakes then talking about? After all the very logic of this assertion is based on the idea that we [the United States] are building up armaments and we will be building up armaments, because we consider this essential to ensure our security. But one cannot have security for one side to the detriment of the other side's security. This is also an element of the new political thinking -- an element from which there is no getting away.

[Shishlin] It seems to me there is a marked degree of confusion in the first reaction by official Washington to the bold Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. After all, what is said by Speakes, the White House spokesman, is not an argument. It is the absence of an argument. It seems that the United States was preparing for some other version of the political course of events. They were obviously rubbing their hands in advance and thinking of how they would applaud themselves, declaring: Just look; we have already said that the Soviet Union has simply introduced a moratorium for a certain period of time, since it has already held its tests.

You aptly recalled the number of nuclear tests on both sides. But once you have mentioned about how the number of nuclear tests looks from the viewpoint of their quantity there is also indeed a political reckoning. This political reckoning, of course, lies in the fact that our silence and our long lull -- I have in mind the nuclear test-range, about which Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke in his statement -- has of course made itself heard. It has made itself heard. It has been appraised corectly. This is shown at the present time by the wave of support for the Soviet decision that we are seeing in all corners of the world, although on the other hand, of course, we do not oversimplify the fact that there are also forces that are still opposed to this decision. Nevertheless, one must say that one wants to hope that the United States has not said its final word on this matter.

[Zorin] I believe that the Washington administration is in a situation where there are grounds to consider that the final word has not been said. It finds itself facing a complicated political situation. This impetuous reacton reflects Washington's uncertainty and nervousness. This is the normal reaction. Just as when a frog's leg is touched with an electric current it immdeiately jerks, similarly Washington jerks its leg and instantly says no when there is such a proposal from Moscow, but after the initial reactions there will be reflections connected with the specific political situation. First, there is the problem of the allies. Nothing is simple for the United States regarding its allies, and the problem of the moratorium has now become one of the most acute issues in the Western alliance and NATO, issues that I would say divide Washington and the West European capitals. This is not because the people in the West European capitals take a much different view than Washington does, but because the people in the West European capitals are leaders who find themselves in a specific political situation in their own countries.

[Shishlin] Here is something that illustrates that point. As is well-known, there are approximately 5,000 nuclear warheads located at the present time in FRG territory. Well, the question is whether there has been an increase in the securit of the FRG, which has been transformed into such an infernal weapons dump. Of course, there has been no increase. It seems to me that this is of concern not only to the Social Democrats, who have been speaking forthrightly about this, but also to the Free Democrats, to the Greens and also to the Christian Democrats in West Germany.

[Levin] In the final analysis, and this is a noteworthy fact, Chancellor Kohl sent a letter to the conference of the Delhi Six in the Mexican city of Ixtapa, which in general expressed agreement with their actions and demonstrated solidarity with a wide number of positions adopted by the Delhi Six. Yet this Delhi Six causes nothing but annoyance in official Washington.

[Zorin] There is a fairly complicated situation in Britain too, where the Thatcher government is rapidly losing its popularity. It is a situation that the Tory government is forced to take into account, and it is a situation that will be reflected in the relations on this issue between London and Washington in particular.

There are fairly complicated positions also in other major West European countries, and not only in the West European countries. Consequently, by reacting so hastily to the Soviet initiative, as Washington did, it has created for itself new difficult problems regarding its allies. That is one thing.

The second reality is the internal political situation in the United States. I have already mentioned the fact that features of the situation are unusual, since there will be elections at the beginning of November. Indeed, these elections are no cut-and-dried victory for the Republican Party, and public attitudes in the United States at present are such that the present administration's position toward the moratorium and towards the Soviet proposal could play a very serious and unfavorable role for the Reagan administration in the outcome of the November elections. That is the second problem, into which the Reagan administration will run during the coming weeks and months, and which it will have to take into account.

[Shishlin] But of course we must take into consideration the fact that another socialist power, a nuclear power, the PRC has de facto not been conducting nuclear tests since 1980, and it has been displaying restraint in this respect, which is of course being given its due in Moscow.

[Levin] When Americans now reflect -- and they are indeed reflecting, as Valentin Sergeyevich said -- on their administration's position and on its arguments, they are more and more coming to the conclusion...[Levin changes thought] For example, the presenter of an NBC program said directly that the administration is refusing to acknowledge this, but the halting of nuclear explosions would obstruct the testing of the laser weapons that occupy a leading position in the star wars program. The United States asserts that a halting of tests cannot be verified without having verification posts on site, but critics point out that White House simply does not want to halt tests. One really has the impression that this notorious SDI is obscuring the U.S. administration's view of the real facts. There is the idea of creating this SDI. It is regarded as a decisive breakthrough in attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and over the community of socialist states. Everything possible, and impossible, is being done for its sake. But, you see, life has repeatedly shown that the arms race cannot give the United States an advantage, just as it will not give an advantage to the Soviet Union. We understand this full well, but we do not set ourselves such a task. The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev says directly that if they are calculating on intimidating us or on urging us into unnecessary expenditure by pushing through this SDI, nothing will come of it. If it is required, the Soviet leader said, we will find a response rapidly, and it will not be the response that the United States expects. It will be a response that will render the star wars program valueless.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, there is also the fact that, in addition to the purely military and defensive aspect of the matter, the problem of halting nuclear tests also has a great, very important and significant political aspect insofar as a positive response from the United States to the example of goodwill from the Soviet Union, its persevering and repeated example of goodwill, would signify even more than a breakthrough for trust. It would create the necessary political climate in whose conditions it would be possible to embark upon joint steps, joint actions, in reducing the level of military confrontation. And, you see, the foundation for this exists. It has, incidentally, been tended and prepared by the wide-ranging Soviet initiatives that embrace essentially all the key aspects connected with the limitation and curtailment of the arms race and first and foremost, of course, the nuclear arms race.

[Zorin] I would like to touch upon one factor. This is the calculations of the U.S. side to exhaust us economically. The events of recent days show how very shaky these calculations are. Only a few days ago there was a situation of panic, simply, when it emerged that a few hours remained before the U.S. would have to declare itself bankrupt. The treasury was empty. A session of the Senate was urgently convened, which gave permission to raise the ceiling of the state debt by almost $250 billion. Where did this gaping hole in the budget come from? It is a boomerang. They are trying to exhaust us, but so far they have brought the country's financial system to an extremely acute, extremely critical situation.

Reagan has borrowed more than has been borrowed by all the preceding U.S. presidents together. This debt is to the major banks; the debt is to foreign corporations. It is an enormous burden on the U.S. economy, which is fraught with very serious problems for all the economy as a whole. I believe that although now when we are reading the responses to Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement, the U.S. observers are not discussing this topic publicly -- it is too sore a topic -- I am convinced that behind closed doors influential business leaders are examining this aspect, and that it will also have an effect on how the U.S. position on this problem will be formed from now on.

[Levin] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his statement that he was appealing to the American people and to the U.S. President to heed the voice of reason. The Soviet Union is really offering one more opportunity. This opportunity is of enormous significance for all mankind. An observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Flora Lewis, recently wrote: Mikhail Gorbachev has convinced millions of people who are craving peace; Reagan has not, and this factor is having an effect.

Our peace-loving policy is characterized by its specific nature, its singleness of purpose; it is characterized by the fact that we are supporting our appeals and words with deeds. This cannot fail to produce a positive effect.

The time of our program has run out. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades. All the best.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM211123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Historic Chance"]

[Text] From time immemorial people have piously believed in the endless continuation of the human race. But the American atom bomb blasts in 1945 shook that faith, and the arms race unleashed by the United States and now taken to crazy lengths and the desire to transfer it into space have given rise to the worldwide conviction that the very existence of life on our planet is at stake. There is no more searing and troubling thought on earth now than the thought of the need to divert the threat of nuclear omnidestruction and to give mankind back its immortality. The time has come for decisive and responsible actions and the utmost mobilization of reason and common sense.

The statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television is of exceptional significance in this connection. Today people throughout the world are studying and discussing it, perceiving it as an event of tremendous importance.

Having comprehensively and scrupulously weighed all the "pros" and "cons," and guided by responsibility for the destiny of peace, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Government of the Soviet Union adopted a decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987.

The peoples evaluate highly and hail the USSR's new political initiative. The complete elimination of the most terrible instruments of destruction is the only way to genuine peace. The Soviet program to rid the entire earth of them by the year 2000, which fully accords with the demands of the age, has become the strategic aim of the peoples, and of political and public forces of the most diverse orientation and world outlook. More than a year ago the USSR was the first to take a bold and wise step on the way to that goal of all mankind by unilaterally introducing a moratorium on nuclear tests. Now it has been extended once again. This step marks the start of a new stage in the struggle to destroy nuclear weapons, curtail the arms race, and improve the international situation. This is how people of goodwill evaluate it.

In accordance with its program for the elimination of nuclear weapons, the USSR has placed a package of constructive proposals on the table at the Soviet-American talks. Together with its Warsaw Pact allies it has submitted a package of measures for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Our new proposals make it possible to sign before the end of the year or next year a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of their stocks and production base. The broad Soviet platform on ensuring security and cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region has also elicited a great response. The program for building a "star peace" has been submitted to the United Nations as an alternative to the "star wars" program. The principle of an all-embracing system of international security formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress were the most generalized expression of the new approaches in foreign policy.

The year of the moratorium has shown and elucidated a great deal. Above all, the pressure from peace-loving forces has increased. There has been an increase in the activity of a significant and authoritative section of the world community, including the "Delhi Six" -- the forum of leaders of countries on four continents -- and the majority of member states of the Nonaligned Movement. Moscow has received messages from politicians and public figures, from private individuals and organizations in many countries, including the United States and other NATO states, asking for the Soviet moratorium to be extended and for those who still insist on nuclear explosions to be given one more chance to see reason.

On the other hand, the year of the moratorium has enabled the world public to assess who really stands for disarmament and who is crazy about the arms race and to compare socialist morality with the "principles" of the money bag. The long silence on the Soviet nuclear test sites and the 18 explosions on the American sites constitute a contrast verbal tricks cannot conceal. During this time the admirers of nuclear weapons have also been deprived of excuses concerning the impossibility of verifying [kontrol] tests. All propaganda trappings have fallen from them. With their ostentatious scorn for world opinion and their defiant "responses" on the Nevada test site to the Soviet peace steps they would like to provoke us to draw us into new spirals of the arms race. But today -- and Washington should not forget this -- it is simply suicidal to build interstate relations on the illusion of achieving superiority in terms of the terrible instruments of destruction.

Soviet people know who they are dealing with. Therefore, the country's security is a sacred matter for us, and we will spare no effort for this. The Soviet Union's entire history attests to its ability to quickly find an answer to any challenge. [paragraph continues]

Let people on the other side of the ocean once again weigh the real value of the new military programs from the viewpoint of U.S. interests and security, the prospects for the Soviet-American talks, and the interests of world peace. We believe in the American people's reason and dignity and are sure that the ending of nuclear tests accords with their interests too and with the security of all peoples.

"The Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his statement, "is sure that an agreement to end nuclear tests can be reached quickly and be signed already this year at a Soviet-American summit meeting. This event would undoubtedly be the chief result of the meeting and a significant step on the way to ending the arms race. It would be a kind of prologue to further progress at the talks on nuclear arms and their elimination and to the radical improvement of the entire situation in the world."

By extending its unilateral moratorium, the USSR is making one more weighty contribution to the common desire to ensure that International Peace Year goes down in history as being worthy of its name. The governments and peoples of all countries, and the U.S. Administration and the American people above all, must not miss once again a historic chance on the way to ending the arms race.

Sokolov Address on Statement

PM210955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent A. Belousov under the general heading "Strengthen the Motherland's Might": "To Safeguard Peace and Security"]

[Text] Firm support and fervent approval for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state and a readiness to make every effort to strengthen the country's defense might were expressed by personnel of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry at a rally dedicated to the statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The rally was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. He said that the statement provided a thorough analysis of the current situation in the world and confirmed, validated, and gave specific form to the fundamental provisions of our party's foreign policy as formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's proposal on the unilateral extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions is a manifestation of wisdom and a profound sense of responsibility for the fate of peace.

Such a foreign policy course, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov stressed, meets the interests of Soviet people and all mankind. It finds unanimous support among all Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen. It is welcomed by all people of good will, many social organizations, and the political circles of most countries.

The Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen realize that the path to the attainment of mutual understanding will not be easy. The U.S. Administration does not want to alter its position. It is no coincidence that the statement stressed that we assess soberly the provision that the country's security is a sacred matter for us. We have the forces and the means to reliably safeguard the security of our country and of our allies.

The statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's new political initiatives direct us toward further improving the personnel's combat training, increase the responsibility for ensuring reliable defense, and require the further increasing of the vigilance and combat readiness of the Army and the Navy. It is necessary to step up work to improve the management of troops at all levels and to persistently improve the organization and quality of Armed Forces' training. It is our particularly responsible task to comprehensively strengthen military discipline and increase the combat potential of the Armed Forces.

The rally was addressed by Army General V. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General I. Gashkov, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Colonel A. Chekulayev, party organization secretary of a directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Colonel General B. Byzov, chief of a directorate. The speakers expressed unanimous support for the party's foreign policy course and spoke about specific ways of increasing the effectiveness of work aimed at clarifying and propagandizing the statement by M.S. Gorabachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and at increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' vigilance and combat readiness.

U.S. B-52 MODIFICATIONS 'VIOLATION' OF SALT TREATY

LD191051 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT on 19 August carries a service message "killing" this item]

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS - The Reagan administration has officially announced a first step taken by the United States in violation of the Soviet-U.S. Salt-2 treaty. Meeting with reporters Monday, Gen. Larry Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, said that the Air Force had begun to modify its B-52 bombers to carry cruise missiles.

When the first B-52 bomber is equipped with cruise missiles, the United States will exceed the ceiling set by the treaty on delivery systems for multiple-warhead munitions. Welch said the modification work on the first of the 131 U.S. B-52 bombers would be completed within three months.

TASS Substitution

LD191455 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration has officially announced a first concrete step taken by the United States in violation of the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty. Gen. Larry Welch, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, said that the Air Force had begun to modify its 131st B-52 bomber to carry cruise missiles.

The first 130 B-52 bombers had earlier been modified the same way.

When the 131st B-52 bomber is equipped with cruise missiles, the United States will exceed the ceiling set by SALT-2 on delivery systems for multi-warhead munitions. Welch said the modification work on the 131st U.S. B-52 bomber would be completed within three months.

PETROSYANTS BRIEFS PRESS ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD211023 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- The Chernobyl AES accident has dealt a painful blow to Soviet Nuclear power engineering and, without a doubt, will have consequences for world nuclear power engineering as a whole, said Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Power. He spoke in Moscow today at a press conference devoted to the causes of the accident and methods of eliminating its consequences.

Academician Petrosyants noted that the accident in Chernobyl took place due to a whole series of crude breaches of the operating rules which the AES workers allowed to happen.

He recalled that the Chernobyl station, comprising four sets, each with the capacity of 1 million kw's had been working very satisfactorily. In 1985 it generated 29 billion kw of electric power. In the words of the scientist, the smooth functioning and uninterrupted operation of the AES in generating the electric power to a certain extent led to complacency and placidity which, in turn, resulted in a lack of responsibility, negligence, and lack of discipline which, in the final analysis, led to very serious consequences.

Petrosyants reported that two people died on the first day of the disaster, but up to today another 29 have died as a result of radiation during the struggle against the aftermath of the disaster.

Returning to the story of the outbreak of the disaster, the scientist recalled that prior to the shutdown of the fourth set for planned repairs after 2 years' operation, the directors of the AES had planned to carry out tests of the turbo-generator. This was a purely electro-technical move and had no direct relation to the reactor itself. During the check, however, it was found that the quality of the test program had proved to be low, and the necessary safety measures had not been foreseen. There was evidence of negligence, irresponsibility and arrogance, which led to the disaster. The culprits have been severely punished.

For the purposes of ensuring international safety of nuclear power, Andranik Petrosyants continued, the IAEA has, with the participation of representatives of the USSR and other member-countries of the agency, prepared two conventions: on the obligatory notification of nuclear accidents and on giving help to countries in the cases of accidents at nuclear power stations. These documents will be examined at a special international conference of the IAEA in Vienna at the end of September.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, the scientist reminded his listeners, have expressed deep gratitude to the socialist countries which displayed solidarity with the Soviet Union in connection with the accident at Chernobyl. They have also expressed acknowledgement to all other countries and their citizens for their moral support and practical help.

MORE ON MEETING OF JOINT U.S. NUCLEAR COMMISSION

PM201050 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 p 3

[N. Zheleznev report: "Cooperation for the Sake of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet-American Joint Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy has resumed work after an 8-year break.

"But this certainly does not mean that we started over from scratch when we reassembled in Moscow," A. Trivelpiece, director of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Research, told our TASS correspondent. "There are fields of science in which the cooperation between scientists in different countries cannot be frozen despite any slumps in political relations between states. One such field is exact research into the fundamental properties of matter and controlled nuclear fusion, where the pooling of resources and talents is almost the main factor in success.

"This is why," Dr A. Trivelpiece continued, "when the question of joint work on controlled nuclear fusion arose during the Geneva meeting between the U.S. and USSR leaders we had no difficulties in creating a mixed group of specialists. Soviet and American physicists did not stop cooperating in this sphere but continued 'unofficially,' as it were, throughout these years. We naturally did not expect the resumption of our commission's work to coincide with an event like the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. As an official, I have some difficulty in commenting on this statement by the Soviet leader: I think that this question belongs to the sphere of arms control talks, in which I personally do not take part. There is one thing I can say: We scientists and specialists in nuclear power welcome any step aimed at ensuring that nuclear weapons never become reality."

The prominent USSR and U.S. scientists and specialists representing the joint commission visited the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute 19 August. This is a hive of Soviet-American cooperation. Naturally, the guests were familiarized with the whole range of work and the institute's latest achievements in the sphere of controlled nuclear fusion.

As A. Petrosyants, Soviet cochairman of the commission and chairman of the USSR State Commission on Atomci Energy, noted, the American scientists' wish to meet in Moscow not around a table but, as artists say, alfresco, directly surrounded by the physical instruments used in developing nuclear research for peaceful purposes in our country was fully taken into account. Under such conditions the debate and discussion of joint plans will take place in a more constructive and frank atmosphere. In particular, the guests showed great interest in visiting the High-energy Physics Institute in Protvino, where a large accelerator complex is under construction.

U.S. PLANS NEW 'AGGRESSIVE ONSLAUGHT' ON LIBYA

PM201550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Article signed "Observer" [obozrevatel]: "Suspcious Maneuvers"]

[Text] The southern Mediterranean situation has begun to heat up again recently. If you summarize information currently coming into the editorial office it is not difficult to conclude that the present situation recalls the one which preceded the April U.S. aggression against Libya.

Indeed, the U.S. 6th Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean intends to stage maneuvers involving two aircraft carriers this week. According to foreign news agency reports, in the course of these maneuvers it is intended to launch deck aircraft, including aircraft which carry out jamming, and also cruise missiles. This is being done so that, if instructions to carry out a new combat operation are given, the losses among American pilots which occurred during the previous raid on Libyan cities can be avoided. After the first stage of the exercises are completed, it is reported, a second phase lasting from 22 through 28 August has been planned in conjunction with Egyptian Naval forces.

Against whom is a strike being prepared this time?

All the indications are that it is Libya again. This is attested not only by the area chosen for the exercises and the similarity between the operations included in the program of maneuvers in the spring and now, but also by something more substantial. Thus, as previously, a hullabaloo has again begun in the American press about notorious "Libyan terrorism" and other "intrigues" allegedly being carried out by this Arab country in various parts of the world -- from West Berlin to Latin America and Southeast Asia.

The NEWSWEEK press service, for example, has circulated reports that "M. al-Qadhdhafi's agents" have passed on considerable sums to Muslim insurgents in the Philippines. In Thailand the same "agents," it transpires, are controlling the activity of the "mujahidin" grouping suspected of organizing an explosion at the American consulate building in Songkhla. In Jakarta "three Libyans are linked with explosives left in a hotel room." THE WASHINGTON POST literally stunned its readers when it published an account of a U.S. State Department report at the beginning of this month. It lists 32 (!) Central and Latin American countries where, the newspaper writes, "Libya is arming and training guerrilla organizations or exerting some kind of influence on left-wing extremists and terrorists." The countries named here include Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, St Lucia, and so forth.

How reminiscent this is of the psychological "pressure" to which the public was subjected in April! Then, as we remember, the Libyans were accused of causing the explosion at the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, after which American aircraft showered bombs and missiles down on Tripoli and Banghazi and their suburbs. Now matters are not being confined to merely listing "facts" inspired by somebody. Inflammatory appeals are also being published. President Reagan has stated outright: "The Libyan government's policy and actions continue to constitute an exceptional and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States."

The same WASHINGTON POST published the following words attributed to the prime minister of Dominica: "Those who are polite to [tseremonitsya s] the Libyan regime... are supporting terrorism." The conclusion to be drawn from this is self-evident, it seems.

It will be recalled that the chief goal of the April military sortie against Libya was named by the foreign press as being Washington's desire to "shake Al-Qadhdhafi's government and to bring about its downfall." This goal, in itself, is criminal, as are the methods by which attempts were made to achieve it. They failed! The bombs and missiles were unable to intimidate the Libyans. Al-Qadhdhafi's government did not retreat from its anti-imperialist course and did not bow to U.S. diktat.

Then another weapon was brought into play -- economic and political sanctions. The White House recently sent to Congress a special report on the state of sanctions against Libya. The report contains an impressive list of measures for bringing pressure to bear on this Arab country which have been adopted in recent months by the administration. Featuring in the list, for instance, are bans on trade and financial contacts by U.S. companies with Libya, on trips to that country by U.S. citizens, and on landings by American aircraft at Libyan airports. It states that Libyan assets in the United States have been frozen and that U.S. oil companies have been ordered to curtail their operations in Libya.

However, even crude economic pressure, as, incidentally, has repeatedly happened in the past with regard to other independent states, has not yielded the results for which Washington was hoping. So in this circumstance people over there also directed their gaze once again at the ships and planes of the 6th Fleet to teach the "refractory Al-Qadhdhafi" a lesson.

But that is evidently not the crux of the matter; the problem has a broader aspect. Washington's militarist and neoglobalist course in the international arena is finding itself in ever increasing moral and political isolation. Resistance to it is also increasing within the United States itself. The administration has no more arguments to justify its negative attitude toward the ending of nuclear tests and other constructive proposals. Under these conditions Washington would patently not be averse to switching public attention to some other events. Possibly this is what has called into being the suspicious maneuvers off the Libyan shores and the new hullabaloo surrounding the problem of "international terrorism." Especially as this reflects the essence of the policy of the present U.S. Administration -- building up strength and not hesitating to use it in various parts of the world.

An analysis of the facts gives grounds for drawing the conclusion that the shadow of a new U.S. aggressive onslaught is looming over Libya. The saber rattling shows that despite its failures in Near East in earlier years, Washington has not abandoned the idea of establishing its supremacy in this part of the world and is prepared to resort to extreme, at times barbarous, methods to achieve this end.

Such an adventurous policy of blackmail and threats is radically opposed to the interests of peace and the peoples' security. It must be halted once and for all.

Further Report

LD201845 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are heading at full speed again for the area adjoining the Libyan coast to hold another "exercise" in which, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, planes based on the Forrestal aircraft carrier will be used. Washington officials are this time in no hurry to divulge to the press any details about the exercises since they are "secret".

But no matter how the Pentagon generals and admirals might try to shroud this action in the pall of secrecy, its openly provocative character is impossible to conceal. It reminds one of a piratic raid of U.S. planes on peaceful Libyan cities just four months ago, the raid that took the toll of the lives of innocent people and caused destruction.

That disgraceful operation caused stormy indignation all over the world so that even many allies of the United States, except, perhaps, Great Britain and Israel, tried to dissociate themselves from it in one way or another. And now Washington again takes steps aimed at a sharp aggravation of the situation around Libya.

Just as then, before the piratic raid on Tripoli and Banghazi, the preparation of new aggressive actions against Libya is accompanied by a feverish search for an invented pretext that can mislead perhaps only absolutely naive people or those who are duped with false propaganda. For it must be clear to any sane person that this is an overt and gross manifestation of the policy of state terrorism, the striving to punish the country that dared challenge U.S. diktat, that courageously upholds the just cause of Arabs, victims of Israeli expansionism. It will not be amiss to recall that the highest leaders of the Washington administration openly expressed regrets that the Libyan leadership was not eliminated in the April raid.

By all indications, the "secret" of another show of the U.S. military force close to Libya is that the "hot heads" in Washington, apparently, intend to repeat the aggression against the country that annoys them and for the same purposes as last time. And gripped with neoglobalist hysteria, they refuse to consider the fact that such actions are fraught with unpredictable consequences for peace and stability not only in the Mediterranean but also beyond it.

U.S., EGYPT TO HOLD 'SECRET' NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD201230 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Washington Agust 20 TASS -- The United States and Egypt are going to hold naval manoeuvres in eastern Mediterranean. According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, the Forrestal aircraft carrier, which left the french port of Cannes on Sunday and is now sailing to Egypt escorted by two ships, will take part in the manoeuvres. U.S. officials have refused to report any details concerning the upcoming exercise saying that it is secret.

LUGAR TOUR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA REVIEWED

LD191903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has set off on a tour of a number of countries of the Asian-Pacific region. This tour was previously planned, and, replying to a question put by a journalist before his flight to Japan, Lugar explained the aim of his journey as follows: the revival of democracy in the Philippines, the danger of a trade war -- clearly he had in mind war with Japan -- and the new initiatives of the Soviet Union in the military and diplomatic areas, especially with regard to the situation in the Pacific, are forcing the United States to act. Apart from Japan, Lugar will visit Taiwan, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. You would think that a person who occupies such an important post in the U.S. Senate, endowed with considerable authority, is making the trip to study the specific situation and make recommendations to the administration on how it might best reply to the Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok. Lugar himself named the main aim of the trip as the defense of U.S. interests in the Pacific Ocean basin.

But it turns out that the vital interests of the United States in the Asian-Pacific basin -- and by no means only there -- in practice do not coincide with the interest of other people. The United States believes that the strivings of the USSR and of Japan toward further development of trade and economic links present a threat to U.S. interests.

Indonesia has put forward the idea of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia, and this idea received a hostile reaction in Washington. On more than one occasion, we have told you of the irritation that is provoked in the White House by the independent anti-nuclear policies of New Zealand. Now the U.S. Administration is worried by Australia's recent statement that in the near future a review of the agreement on U.S. military bases there is very likely. Lugar is no novice in the problems of the Pacific region. I would remind you that it was he who headed the U.S. delegation which, so to speak, observed the progress of the elections in the Philippines in February this year. If he states that U.S. foreign policy in the Pacific region is going through a critical period, then you can believe it. Unfortuantely, however, conclusions from this fact, as is shown by the numerous statements made in Washington, are again being drawn in light of the notorious policy of neoglobalism. That is, they take account of the military and strategic interests of the United States, the economic interests of U.S. and multinational monoplies, but not the interests of strengthening security in this region or the need to improve the economic situation of the majority of the countries there.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PURPOSE OF U.S. AID FOR RSA

PM191541 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 p 3

[A. Kovalenko article: "Washington's Favorite. Republic of South Africa Racists Strive After Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Broad social forces are uniting in the struggle for real equality and freedom: the working class, students, farm hands, the intelligentsia, many employers, and church figures. More than 600 trade union, women's youth, and religious organizations are acting together within the framework of the United Democratic Front, which has made the elimination of apartheid its aim. White regions, where more and more honest people are emerging who do not wish to play the role of masters just because they have a white skin, are also becoming an arena of demonstrations against apartheid.

"The apartheid regime exists and is toughening its vile policy just as a result of U.S. support and patronage," Desmond Tutu, the South African bishop and Nobel Peace Prize winner, emphasizes. "The Reagan administration is reluctant to abandon its shameful 'constructive engagement' with Pretoria. Within the framework of this course Washington not only supports its 'strategic ally' politically but also provides the racists with weapons and finance."

It is in the U.S. national interest to keep the present rulers in power in the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. R. Wilson, director of the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Strategic Resources, made this cynical admission in THE WASHINGTON POST. The United States, he writes, is in many ways dependent on imports of platinum, chrome, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, and other strategic raw materials from the RSA. They are necessary for "national security," because they are used in the production of the latest arms.

The U.S. Administration regards the RSA as its closest ally in Africa, a bridgehead for military-political expansion on the continent, and a source of strategic raw materials. [paragraph continues]

The monstrous regime of racial hatred fully accords with the American ruling circles' interests. This is precisely why the United States not only does not wish to curtail its shameful "constructive engagement" with Pretoria but is also hampering the imposition of comprehensive binding sanctions against the racists and is supplying them with weapons in violation of the UN embargo.

The racists' nuclear program, which Washington supports, gives rise to special concern. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported recently, more than 40 highly skilled U.S. nuclear specialists are working in the RSA at the centers of the South African Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM). Work on the atom bomb in South African laboratories began as long ago as 1949, when uranium deposits were discovered in the country. Now, according to Western press data, Pretoria possesses not only modern reactors but also the raw materials to produce nuclear ammunition. The plant at Pelindaba alone produces enough plutonium each year to produce three 20-kiloton nuclear bombs.

The American (Vela) satellite recorded an unusual flare in the atmosphere above the South Atlantic 22 September 1979. Specialists declared that it was a nuclear device exploding. They believe that the (Vela) instruments recorded the bursting of a shell fired from a 155mm howitzer. In that region only the RSA "defense forces" have such things in their arsenal.

This nuclear policy would undoubtedly be beyond the racists' means if it were not for the generous financial and technical assistance from the West, and from the United States above all. Washington has organized both itself and through its middlemen uninterrupted supplies or enriched uranium to the RSA. In 1983 alone the United States transferred to the racists more than 100 kg of enriched uranium -- sufficient to produce 10 atom bombs. The racists' transatlantic friends have also taken care to supply their wards with means of delivering nuclear ammunition to the target. Thus, the U.S.-Canadian Space Research Corporation has sold the racist regime 155mm howitzers. The latest electronic equipment for Pretoria's nuclear programs is also being sent from the United States to the RSA.

The facts graphically demonstrates that U.S. assurances of "its allegiance to the cause of defending human rights" and "the struggle against terrorism" are just an unscrupulous propaganda trick. Where the conversation turns to the interests of American monopolies and the military, the question of human rights is naturally withdrawn. In the name of military expansion and profits the White House is prepared to cooperate with the most monstrous regimes, including RSA racists committing genocide against the indigenous population.

By placing a "nuclear nightstick" in the Pretoria racists' hands, the United States is deliberately taking the path of sharply worsening the military-political situation throughout southern Africa and helping to turn that part of the world into a new potential hotbed from which a global nuclear conflict could arise. Who will guarantee that, as they lose power, the racists will not bring down a nuclear tornado onto the peaceful cities of independent states in the south of the "dark continent"?

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BEIJING

LD210630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0605 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation from the Planning and Budget Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Nikolay Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, departed from Moscow for Beijing on 20 August at the invitation of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives.

BEIJING MAYORAL DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Tours Moscow Subway

OW200110 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Beijing municipal people's government continued its visit in the capital of the Soviet Union. On 19 August, the delegation visited the Moscow subway, one of the outstanding buildings in the capital. Comrade Sinitsyn, director of the Moscow Metro Administration, briefed the delegation on the design, building, and use of the subway and the prospects for its development.

Chen Xitong, head of the delegation from the Beijing municipal people's government, indicated the Chinese side's interest in learning from Moscow's experiences in building the subway.

Examines Moscow Waterworks

OW210201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the "USSR Today" program]

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal People's Government delegation led by Comrade Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipality, is visiting the Soviet Union. The purpose of this visit is to tour the interesting places and understand urban construction projects in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Volgograd. The Chinese guests visited two enterprises under the Moscow City Water Administration on 20 August. The following is our station reporter's report in this regard:

Members of the Chinese delegation visited the capital's East Waterworks. Comrade Yershov, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet, and responsible comrades and experts of the City Water Administration described how the East Waterworks, one of the four waterworks in Moscow, ensures drinking water supply to the city. [passage omitted]

The Soviet experts happily described their experience. Comrade Chiyaskov, deputy director of the Moscow City Water Administration, said: [passage omitted] Having mastered the method of treating water with oxygen bromide [xiu yang], we shared our experience with Poland, Hungary, and other socialist countries. You may want to solve the same problem, and we would be happy to share our experience with you. Comrade Chen Xitong agreed.

[Begin Chen's recording] We can use these experiences of the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Later, the Beijing people's government delegation led by Comrade Chen Xitong was briefed by Moscow experts on their experience in purifying waste water. The Chinese guests visited the world's largest waste water purification station. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL ASSESSES ECONOMIC REFORM STATUS

PM201515 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Aug 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Aspects of Economic Reform in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug -- In an interview published in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the State Restructuring of the Economic System Commission, notes that the purpose of the reform is to create the foundations of a viable socialist economic system in 5 years or a little longer.

The interview stresses the importance of transforming enterprises into "autonomous economic units operating on the self-financing principle." Also set as a goal is creating prerequisites for developing production competition among enterprises and considerably reducing the scale of directive planning.

Last year, Gau Shangquan stated, "marked progress" was made in reforming the pricing and wage system. This year the results achieved should be consolidated. As for the reform of the labor system, in 1986 documents are to be drawn up on questions of introducing a system of labor contracts at state enterprises.

Commenting on the planned system for concluding labor contracts between the workers and the enterprise, the newspaper GONGREN RIBAO describes it as a "real manifestation of the socialist system's advantages." The introduction of new forms of hiring labor, a signed article in the newspaper says, means the decisive renunciation of wage leveling, makes it possible to implement fully the principle of distribution according to labor, and stimulates the interest of workers and employees in improving their skills. GONGERN RIBAO criticizes the erroneous impression which has taken root in people's minds that wage leveling is an "immutable advantage of socialism."

SOVIET EXPERT REVIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TEXT

PM201303 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, Aug 86 (Signed to Press 8 Aug) p 20

[Book review by Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Denisov: "An Analysis of the Development of the PRC's Economy"]

[Text] A book has been published in China from which it is possible to trace the PRC's complex path of economic development. The author of the work is the well known Chinese party and state figure Chen Yun. [paragraph continues]

A third of a century ago he was one of the organizers of the CPC's activity in implementing the country's First 5-Year Plan (1953-58), when the Republic, in cooperation with the Soviet Union, laid the industrial foundations for socialism; in the sixties and seventies he came out against the distortion of the Marxist-Leninist principles of leadership of the socialist economy.

The book substantiates, in relation to China's conditions, the need to comply with the main natural laws of socialist building. The most important principles for organizing that activity, Chen Yun writes, were and are the state sector in industry, the collective sector in agriculture, centralized planning, and state channels for sales. At the same time individual economic units can operate within specified frameworks controlled by the socialist state, producing part of their output for the market and selling it at retail prices.

On the basis of his country's experience, the author points out the futility of attempting to "force the pace" in socialist building and stresses the importance of observing the "accordance between the scale of construction and the state's potential."

He writes about the need to observe such rules as the balance of financial income, expenditure, and bank credits, keeping the scale of capital construction within reasonable limits, giving preference to the most important sectors in distributing material resources, and providing commodities to cover the population's effective demand.

Directives of this nature indicate a sober approach to determing the pace and proportions of economic growth. The failure to observe them, it is clear from the book, was one reason for the tremendous damage done to the PRC national economy by the "Great Leap Forward" in the late fifties and the "Cultural Revolution" in the late sixties and the first half of the seventies.

At the present stage of China's development the problem of the relationship between the plan and the market has gained fundamental significance. Analyzing the measures being implemented in the country today to speed up economic growth, the author comes out resolutely against minimizing the socialist state's role in planning.

Economic development in the PRC today has brought to the forefront the task of modernization and retooling of existing industrial enterprises. The successful resolution of this task, the book says, will promote industrial growth and improve the efficiency of the entire national economy.

The economic building taking place in China today, Chen Yun writes, must be only of a socialist nature. "Every party member must constantly remember that... our cause is the cause of socialism.

DPRK BODY HITS 'CRIMINAL' U.S., S. KOREAN ACTIONS

PM201604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exacerbating the Situation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug -- The Secretariat of the DPRK Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland has published a memorandum denouncing the criminal actions of the U.S. and Seoul military in the area of the Demarcation Line which divides the Korean peninsula.

Although 30 years have elapsed since the end of the aggression unleashed by Washington against the Korean people, there has been trouble around Panmunjom all these years, the document says. Thousands of instances have been recorded of the United States and their Seoul henchmen blatantly flouting the Armistice Agreement. Every such incident has resulted in a considerable exacerbation of the situation on the peninsula, has hampered the development of a North-South dialogue, and has inflicted serious damage on the cause of independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The nature of the militarists' actions has not changed this year either. The large-scale "Team Spirit-86" exercises, the constant redeployment of tanks, armored vehicles, and heavy artillery pieces in the demilitarized zone which is prohibited under the armistice agreement -- this is by no means the full list of the provocative actions which are being staged to the accompaniment of fundamentally false claims about the threat of an attack on the South.

The facts indicate eloquently that the talk about the devotion to peace on the Korean peninsula of which Washington and Seoul are so fond is nothing but a screen to cover up their aggressive preparations. If the United States and the South Korean regime genuinely desire detente, they should respond to the DPRK's peace proposals, the memorandum notes.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED

SK200108 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Interview with Pak (?Kyong-san), head of a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society activists and director of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries -- recorded]

[Text] With sentiments of deep friendship toward the Soviet people, our special Korean-Soviet friendship tourist group is visiting the Soviet Union, our fraternal country. Since the moment we arrived in your country, we have spent very joyous and meaningful days amid the great attention and hospitality of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society functionaries and Soviet comrades.

While touring Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and many other places during our sojourn in your country, we have further acquainted ourselves with the glorious fighting path, along which the Soviet people have traversed, and success attained by them in this course, and have been greatly moved by this success. The Soviet people are a people who built the first worker-peasant state in the world through the Great October Revolution. Through their heroic struggle, the Soviet Army and people, who were indoctrinated and tested by the Bolshevik Party during World War II, attained a brilliant victory in the great fatherland war and honorably defended their fatherland. In addition, they played a decisive role in saving the people from the threat of fascism and liberating many oppressed people.

Immortal monuments built in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other heroic cities show the arduous fighting path, along which the Soviet people traversed, and hand down their heroic exploits forever.

Under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people are powerfully struggling to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Setting forth the party's political program, the economic program, and the peace program, the 27th CPSU Congress was a congress with epochal significance in the life of the Soviet people and social and historic development. We were deeply impressed by the fact that, wherever we went, Soviet workers, with great ambition and overflowing optimism, were unanimously turning out to promote social and economic development, to advance science and technology, and to improve the people's welfare. We genuinely rejoice over all achievements attained by the fraternal Soviet people and wish them greater success in the struggle to carry out the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The peace proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union -- the fortress of world peace -- and its continuous efforts to realize them are well known to the world. I think that our Korean question and the Asian question were well reflected in the contents of the speech delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok. We are also very grateful for and actively support this. We actively support the peace proposal, set forth in Comrade Gorbachev's statement on 15 January this year, and the stands and measures taken by the Soviet party and Government for world peace, and we express firm solidarity to the struggle of the Soviet people to realize them.

Our special friendship tourist group was able to intimately feel the Soviet people's sentiments of friendship and solidarity toward our people by attending a ceremony closing the 25 June-27 July month of solidarity with the Korean people. As in the past, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the fraternal Soviet people organized many kinds of functions during the month of solidarity. They resolutely denounced the occupation of Korea by the U.S. imperialists and extended active support and firm solidarity to our peace proposal to create a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, other proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and our people's struggle to realize them. We are greatly encouraged by the support and solidarity from the Soviet people as our people's liberator and ally and are very grateful for them.

At present, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries are being expanded and developed in many fields. The historic visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 and the significant meetings between the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union were epochal occasions through which the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship was expanded and developed onto a new higher stage.

Expanding and developing generation after generation, the Korean-Soviet friendship, forged through a prolonged struggle to realize the common purpose and ideal, are the firm and immovable stand of our party and people. Consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union totally conform to the interests of our two peoples and the overall interests of the socialist countries and greatly contribute to defending peace in Asia, Europe, and the world. In the future, as in the past, our people will also make all efforts to strengthen friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PROGRAM VIEWS NEW JERSEY PORT CALL IN JAPAN

OW200851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Hello comrades. I wish to begin this broadcast with news from Tokyo. The reason for this is that this news characterizes the present moment very well. The Japanese Government came out with a sort of demarche when it announced to the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo that Japan does not admit nuclear weapons in its territory. This announcement was made in relation to the recently announced news that the U.S. battleship New Jersey, which carries Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles, will soon be visiting the Japanese port of Sasebo. As soon as the impending visit of the univited guest became known, a storm of protests swept Japan.

Twenty years ago the Japanese Government, unable to ignore the antimilitary mood of the Japanese public, proclaimed the adoption of the so-called three nonnuclear principles. These were that Japan would not manufacture, possess, or allow nuclear weapons on its territory. Admittedly, a special stipulation was made for nuclear weapons belonging to the United States.

The Japanese Government maintains that the Japanese-U.S. security treaty stipulates that should the American side decide to bring nuclear weapons to Japanese territory, it must first consult with the Japanese Government. In the past 10 years, not once did the Americans inform the Japanese authorities about bringing in nuclear arms. This caused protest, but somehow they got away with it.

As is known, the conflict between the forces which speak out in favor of detente and the banning of nuclear weapons and the supporters of the continuation of an unrestricted nuclear arms race has reached a decisive stage. Therefore, world public opinion, and in particular Japanese public opinion, does not intend to give way to the pressure of the Americana Administration.

Recently we have frequently recounted how the Japanese militaristic circles have made a series of practical attempts to strengthen the military alliance with Washington. This exacerbated the situation in the country. And now, the seemingly routine visit of the battleship to Sasebo acted as a sort of catalyst. This is why the Japanese Government decided to remind the United States of the nonnuclear principles.

Alas, the display of demonstrative concern, which is what the newspaper ASAHI called the Japanese Government's demarche, was nullified by the reply of the American ambassador, who considered it appropriate to reiterate Washington's old position of neither confirming nor denying either the presence or the absence of nuclear weapons on board its ships.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES POPULAR UNREST IN PAKISTAN

PM200945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Regime Deadlocked"]

[Text] Antigovernment demonstrations -- the largest in recent years -- are continuing in Pakistan. They have encompassed virtually the entire country and have been unusually sustained in nature. Army units with armored personnel carriers and machineguns have been used against unarmed demonstrators. People have been killed and wounded.

The Pakistani regime is again trying to use bayonets to defend its "right" to power in the country. The main demand of the opposition, which is today acting as a united front, is to immediately hold new parliamentary elections, as a result of which a new government would be created. The current demonstrations quite clearly attest that the broad people's masses reject the cosmetic "democratization" of public life proposed by Ziaul Haq, which has resulted in the same repressive military regime -- with a civilian facade in the form of the current Junejo government -- remaining in power.

The opposition rejects the Pakistani leadership's reactionary militarist course. In the last 9 years Pakistan's military spending has quadrupled. Around half the national budget goes for military purposes. Under existing agreements Pakistan will receive from the United States in the period 1988-93 loans and credit to the tune of more than four billion dollars, the lion's share of which is intended for purchasing U.S. weapons and other military equipment.

A well-known scenario is thus visible -- American guns and dollars are propping up an unpopular regime in the teeth of mounting opposition. They are not, of course, propping it up for nothing. In return the Islamabad leadership is going further and further down the road of turning their country into a bridgehead from which Washington can carry out its imperialist and hegemonist course in this part of the world, and of complicity in the "undeclared war" against the DRA. Under pressure from its transatlantic patrons, Islamabad is rejecting direct talks with the Afghan Government which could be the most effective way of solving all disputes and normalizing relations between the two countries.

There are increasingly vocal demands in Pakistan for a normalization of relations with neighboring states. In this connection opposition circles in particular have responded positively to the peace-loving Soviet initiative on the return home of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan.

The cruel suppression of mass demonstration attests not only to the strength but to the weakness of the Pakistani regime, and shows that it is using extreme means. But, as is well known, bayonets cannot keep people down for long.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ROUTING OF AFGHAN REBELS

PM201437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "No Victory Without a Struggle; 19 August Is Restoration of Afghan Independence Day"]

[Excerpts] Kabul-Moscow -- There is a moment of glory in everyone's life. [paragraph continues]

And although 67 years have passed sonce the famous battle for the Tal Fortress, Saheb Khan, elder of the Afghanistan's large Safi tribe, well remembers each moment of those glorious days. He was then 15 and fought alongside his father. They left the battlefield wounded but victorious. The value of the victory was considerable -- the independence of Afghanistan, which for an entire century had opposed British attempts to turn it into its colony, was entirely restored. [passage omitted]

History is repeating itself now too, Saheb Khan sadly stated. When an important new event -- the April Revolution -- took place in the life of the Afghan people, the West gave it a hostile reception too. For 8 years now world reaction has been waging a bloody and devastating undeclared war against Afghanistan. "Had it not been for the economic, political, and military assistance from our great northern neighbor, it is debatable whether we alone could have defended our fatherland and its revolutionary gains..."

One cannot but pay tribute to the feat of the Afghan people who are successfully struggling to renew society under incredibly difficult conditions and posing and solving major tasks in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Sakeb Khan, who is by nature of his state duties [deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Counicl] at the very center of events, could tell us a greaat deal about this. Elections have been held virtually everywhere in the country and democratic organs of local power have been created. The First 5-Year Plan has started to be implemented. A new constitution is being drawn up and elections to the Republic's parliament are in the pipeline. Land and water refroms are being carried out. Schools, hospitals, and houses are being built... All these great matters are constantly monitored by the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The present celebrations of Restoration of Independence Day in Afghanistan are special. By a 19 August resolution of the Revolutionary Council, the PDPA Central Committee, and the country's government 19 August will henceforth also be Afghan Army Day. Due tribute will thereby be paid to the republic's Armed Forces which have been courageously fighting the armed dushman gangs.

Over the last 2 months the DRA People's Army has conducted several successful operations in various provinces. The counterrevolutionary forces have been entirely driven out of the western part of Herat city. After suffering major losses and realizing the complete futility of opposition, two large gangs surrendered to the authorities in the outskirts of the city. Dushman formations have also been routed in a number of regions of Qandahar. The counterrevolution has lost many of its leaders. Quite recently foreign subversive radio stations proclaimed bandit "victories" in Panjsher. Today they no longer dare to call themselves masters of the valley. Having suffered a crushing blow, the counterrevolutionaries are only firing their machineguns at army garrisons from long range.

"Many brave and selfess fighters have emerged in our Armed Forces," Saheb Khan stressed. That is why the Revolutionary Council recently instituted the title Hero of the DRA. The honorary titles "Hero" and "Guards" have been introduced for units that have particularly distinguished themselves. People's Army servicemen are honorably following the example of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers, who defended the country's independence. They are well aware that there can be no victory without a struggle.

ROGACHEV RECEIVES INDOCHINESE CONFEREES

LD182138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug (TASS) -- Igor Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, today received Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the USSR, and Ouch Borith, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR.

On behalf of their governments, the representatives of the three countries of Indochina gave information on the results of the 13th conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea which took place on 17 and 18 August in Hanoi. At the conference, the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region was analyzed and certain positive elements in international relations within the region that have appeared under the influence of the policy of the socialist countries and the peace-loving forces were noted.

The Indochinese states confirmed the immutability of their course toward the settlement of the problems existing in this region and toward the continuation of dialogue with the ASEAN countries. Once more, readiness for the establishment of normal relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence was expressed.

The foreign ministers of the Indochinese states reported on behalf of their governments on the full support of the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced in the recent speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

On the Soviet part, high assessment was given to the flexible and constructive course of the countries of Indochina aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and establishing good-neighborly relations among the states there. In the Soviet Union, the decisions made by the conference are being welcomed and conviction is being expressed that they will meet with positive response in various countries of the world as well as constituting an important contribution to the search for ways to normalize the situation in that region and to the general process of creating a comprehensive system of international security.

KUZMICHEV ASSAILS 'ANTI-SOVIET' BANGKOK DOCUMENT

PM201326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kuzmichev "Pertinent Notes": "Ulterior Motive Behind 'Declaration'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's call to jointly seek ways of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region has triggered enormous interest and given the peoples new hope.

However other forces seek not only to prevent the Asian and Pacific countries inclusion in the overall process of creating a comprehensive international security system but to maintain and deepen the mistrust and enmity between them. Thus, recently The BANGKOK POST and THE WASHINGTON TIMES almost simultaneously published as a paid advertisement a wordy text entitled the "Bangkok Declaration."

In form it is an analysis of the situation in Southeast Asia 10 years after the downfall of the U.S. aggression in Indochina, and in content it is a mass of anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese fabrications and crude and malicious attacks on the policies of the USSR and the socialist countries of Indochina. Manipulating hackneyed theses about the "Soviet military threat," Vietnam's "aggressiveness," and the "dangers of a Soviet-Vietnamese alliance," the authors of the Bangkok document set out in the form of recommendations to the governments of the United States, Japan, the PRC, and the ASEAN countries, a call for an expansion of the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia and a buildup in military support for Khmer counterrevolutionary elements.

Just who are the authors of these inflammatory appeals? At the beginning of July a conference of "foreign policy experts" from the United States and the ASEAN countries (excluding Indonesia and Brunei) was held in Bangkok on the subject of "The Soviet-Vietnamese Alliance and Southeast Asian Security." It was held under the auspices of the private U.S. " international security council" organization and its participants spoke, as was announced, in a personal capacity. It is they who are believed to be the authors of the "Bangkok Declaration." Then, clearly to make it more weighty, "exerpts" from Japan, South Korea, the former Saigon regime, and Lao emigres were included among the document's co-authors. Clearly it was only by an oversight that representatives of the Pol Pot clique, whose "expert potential" would undoubtedly have enriched the "declaration" still further, were not included in the company.

Let us be more precise: Most of the "experts" live and work permanently in the United States. A U.S. hand can clearly be seen in the "Bangkok Declaration" venture. It is intended to weaken the effect of the Soviet Union's new initiatives and to fan a seat of tension in Southeast Asia. All this is needed by those who in the past knocked together the aggressive SEATO bloc, barbarically bombed Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and are today trying to reverse the social and political development of those countries and endeavoring to hitch Southeast Asia to the Pentagon's military chariot.

The link between the "declaration" on the one hand and, on the other hand, the recent U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold-86" maneuvers, the U.S. efforts to retain its military bases in the Philippines, and the seminar of military representatives of the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, and a number of other Pacific countries scheduled for late November or early December in Bangkok is clearly visible.

Unfortunately, the fact that certain ASEAN countries are participating in these measures must be noted. The United States is trying to involve them in the new anti-Soviet schemes being developed overseas. This cannot fail to make one wary.

VOROTNIKOV, SFRY ENVOY DISCUSS TIES, DEVELOPMENT

LD201645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Drulovic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the USSR. In the discussion, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the topical issues of social and economic development in the two countries were touched upon and some aspects of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and further development of fraternal ties of the USSR with Serbia and Montenegro were examined.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES GDR PROCURACY DELEGATION

PM181531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the GDR procuracy, headed by Prosecutor General Wendland in the Kremlin on 15 August, During a friendly conversation, the guests were told about the work being carried out by the USSR Supreme Soviet in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the improvement of legislation and on the supervison of the excution of adopted laws and on the supervision of the execution of adopted laws and of the activity of state bodies, and also about how the supreme body of state authority in the Soviet Union exercises jurisdiction over the local soviets of peoples' deputies.

Taking part in the conversation were USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov, other officials, and also the GDR ambassador to the USSR, E. Winkelmann.

NUCLEAR POWER ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

PM181613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Fourteen August in Moscow saw the completion of talks and the signing of an agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Hungary on further cooperation in developing nuclear power engineering in Hungary.

In accordance with the agreement Soviet organizations will render technical assistance in the design and installation of two power units with VVER-1000 [water-moderated water-cooled power] reactors with a total capacity of 2 million kilowatts.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Hungarian side by Hungarian Industry Minister L. Kapolyi.

Hungary's interim charge d'affaires in the USSR, J. Barabas, attended the signing ceremony.

LIGACHEV, MEDVEDEV MEET WITH WFTU LEADERS

LD152041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 15 August in the CPSU Central Committee, a meeting took place between Comrades Ligachev and Medvedev and Comrade Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU, and the leaders of the WFTU who were in Moscow at the invitation of the AUCCTU: Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo, president of the WFTU and chairman of the All-Hungary Trade Union Council, Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, vice president of the WFTU and chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; and Zakaria, secretary general of the WFTU.

In the conversation, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and of the joint actions of mass public organizations and movements in the struggle against the nuclear threat, for peace, disarmament and for the vital interest of working people.

LIGACHEV MEETS BCP POLITBURO MEMBER YOTOV

LD192027 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Today Comrade Ligachev had a meeting with Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who has been on vacation in our country. During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views and information on the activity of the CPSU and BCP to implement the decisions of the 27th and 13th congresses of the parties in the sphere of ideology and culture.

POLISH COMMITTEE REVIEWS TECHNOLOGY TIES WITH USSR

LD121929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The Presidium of the Committee for Science and Technology attached to the PPR's Council of Ministers has examined questions connected with the implementation of the long-term comprehensive program of scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

It was emphasized that it is essential to use, above all, such forms of their implementation as would strengthen the ties between science and production, making it possible to make joint scientific and technological research.

SHULTZ VISITS HAITI TO SHOW U.S. SUPPORT

LD161257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0440 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

A many-thousands-strong demonstration protesting about plans to increase U.S. military aid to the heirs of the bloody Duvalier dictatorship greeted U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when he arrived on a brief visit to Haiti.

The first visit in 74 years to this country by a U.S. secretary of state is intended to demonstrate U.S. support for the regime of Duvalier's lieutenants who were brought to power by Washington after the dictator fled. During the visit Shultz announced with pomp the allocation of $10.2 million of U.S. aid to the ruling triumvirate headed by General Henri Namphy. U.S. officials stated that, although during the current financial year which ends 30 September Washington's aid to Port-au-Prince has been mainly economic, the United States "may" increase the volume of its military aid to promote "safeguarding order" in Haiti.

On the eve of Shultz' arrival in Port-au-Prince a visiting Pentagon delegation studied the military requirements of the ruling regime in connection with the mounting demands for democratic elections to be held in the country. The U.S. Embassy in Haiti recommended the allocation of $6 million of military aid to purchase helicopters, radio stations, transport facilities, and other types of military equipment and gear.

After his stop in Haiti, Secretary of State Shultz left for the Dominican Republic to attend the swearing-in ceremony for the country's new President Joaquin Balaguer on Saturday.

Haitians Blame Washington

PM200921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Demagoguery Instead of Reform"]

[Text] Havana, 18 Aug -- The position of the Haitian people has in no way improved since the ouster of the bloody Duvalier dictatorship and the advent to power of the present pro-U.S. military regime.

This was stated in a joint statement disseminated in Port-au-Prince by a number of the country's social organizations in connection with the visit to Haiti by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The document signed by representatives of the Haitian Human Rights Defense Committee, trade unions, and peasant associations notes that the authorities are taking no measures to punish former members of the dictatorship's repressive organs, which continue to commit crimes against the Haitian people. Instead of punishing the guilty parties the ruling triumvirate headed by General Henri Namphy is restricting itself to demagoguery about human rights.

The military junta still has no program for solving Haiti's burning economic problems, the statement says. The absolute majority of the country's population continues to live in conditions of extreme poverty.

As has already been reported, the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Haiti was held against the backdrop of mass protest demonstrations against the strengthening of the ruling elite's alliance with the current U.S. Administration. Haitians realize that Washington, guarding the interests of the U.S. monopolies which have seized key positions in the island state's economy, is really to blame for their calamitous position.

Shultz' talks with the country's new leaders -- which resulted in the signing of a number of agreements, including an agreement to grant the military junta more than 25 million dollars allegedly for economic needs -- triggered a wave of anti-American protests. In fact U.S. aid is aimed first and foremost at strengthening and modernizing the Haitian Army, which is being given the role of main defender of Washington's interests in the country.

COMMENTARY RIDICULES PINOCHET ARMS CACHE CLAIMS

PY190340 Moscow in Spanish to Latin American 0000 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Commentary by Orlando Millas, member of the Directorate of the Chilean Communist Party]

[Text] Pinochet has started a big show by shouting to high heavens that a large arsenal has been discovered in Vallenar, a city northern Chile. As a military strategist, he asserts this arsenal is sufficient to fight against an entire division of his Army, and that the explosives would also serve to blow up half the city of Santiago. The ability of the tyrant is admirable, making unscrupulous accusations against Cuba and the Soviet Union and declaring himself at war against half the world.

Pinochet, however, can only succeed in deceiving those who want to be deceived. Ordinary people do not take his announcements and his boasting seriously. An outstanding former Christian Democratic deputy, Luis Maida, has correctly pointed out in Santiago that the announcements are not credible are not because they have been made by someone who does not have credibility, and also because the announcements might be wrapped in fabrication, distortion of the truth, and deception, which are his instruments of choice.

Pinochet's truculent finding of arms caches in Vallenar is flawed because it smacks of the type of maneuver that the Chilean Hitler had to come up with in the face of the Chilean peoples' demand that he step down, and to confront the struggle to force him to step down and to re-establish a democratic regime. On 11 September 1973, Pinochet reported he had discovered a terrorist plan "Zeta" to liquidate all the officers of the Armed Forces, and that his putsch had prevented the massacre. The truth is that soon it was learned that the "Zeta" plan was nothing but a stupid and improbable fabrication; that the only massacre was the one Pinochet began at that time. In fear, and up to his neck because of his crimes, Pinochet resorts to announcing nonsense about arms caches in Vallenar, because he obviously wants to secure the support of the Armed Forces, to prop up his staggering tyranny, to divert attention from his horrible crimes, and to legitimize all his infamy.

Pinochet's intention is to deceive the less decided sectors of the opposition and to divide the ranks of the democrats. His account about the findings at Vallenar is awkward and hard to believe, lapsing in exaggerations and contradictions. Nobody in the national or international stage takes it seriously.

PRESIDIUM'S MOKANU RETURNS FROM COLOMBIA

PM191041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 15 August a USSR delegation headed by A.A. Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Colombia. It has been taking part in the presidential inauguration ceremony.

The delegation was met at the airport by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA NOTES POLITICAL CONSULTATION SESSIONS

With Argentina

PM191835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Political consultations on current international problems have taken place in Buenos Aires between representatives of the USSR and Argentine Foreign Ministries. Issues connected with the agenda of the upcoming 41st session of the UN General Assembly and with the state of and prospects for Soviet-Argentine relations were discussed.

The sides registered a proximity or coincidence of positions on the main international problems and noted with satisfaction both the successful development of Soviet-Argentine ties and their prospects, emphasizing in this connection the importance of the forthcoming visit to the USSR by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Taking part in the consultations on the Soviet side were USSR Foreign Ministry Ambassador at Large V.P. Suslov and USSR Ambassador to Argentina O.K. Kvasov, and on the Argentine side -- Jorge Sabato, secretary of state for special international affairs.

With Ecuador

PM191751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Soviet-Ecuadoran political consultations on current international problems, including issues relating to the agenda of the upcoming 41st session of the UN General Assembly, took place 13-14 August at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There was also discussion of bilateral issues. A conversation took place within the framework of the consultations between V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and D. Paredes, Ecuadoran deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PROBLEMS CONTINUE IN CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

23 May Fire Reported

AU201741 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP) -- A Soviet firefighter revealed in a Moscow newspaper Wednesday that fire crews braved high radiation levels to fight a blaze which broke out at the stricken Chernobyl nuclear power plant a month after the number four reactor exploded.

The man, a Mr. N. Bocarnikov, told the paper LENINSKOYE ZNAMIA (LENIN'S FLAG) fire crews were sent into contaminated areas "where radiation was above permissible levels" to fight the blaze, which raged for several hours on May 23.

Mr. Bocarnikov said he and his crew were called out at 2 a.m., issued with breathing apparatus, lamps and Geiger counters and told to locate the seat of the fire.

He said: "We crossed the power station's deserted rooms and tried in vain to wrench the fire extinguishers from their mountings. The fire was beginning to threaten a neighbouring building where oil drums were stored.

"Four fire vehicles got to the blaze at the same time, and we had to take it in turns to fight the flames, because the radiation levels were so high you could only stay in there a few seconds and then you had to run for shelter behind a concrete column, but each time you did the flames got worse."

He said relief crews arrived after 90 minutes, and the 28 night firemen were finally relieved by day crews in armoured fire engines around 7 a.m. Mr. Bocarnikov said the fire was put out during the day, but did not say if any fireman had since suffered radiation sickness.

The newspaper article said abnormally high radiation levels were picked up on one of the tyres of the bus taking the firemen home after their work.

The Soviet Communist Party's youth paper, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, had already revealed that on July 14 firemen risked contamination when they battled to stop a flood of radioactive water from burst pipes serving the stricken reactor.

Wednesday's newspaper article coincided with a promise by the head of a Soviet delegation of nuclear experts at a conference in Erice, Italy, that his team would on Monday present a plan for a nuclear alert in the event of another nuclear accident.

Andrey Kokoshin said the plan, approved by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, would recommend alerting countries near a stricken reactor and launching an immediate international rescue operation. It will be presented to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at its Vienna headquarters.

Mr. Kokoshin told the Erice conference, on the Italian island of Sicily, that the Chernobyl disaster had been "a lesson for humanity" and said his team would discuss it with journalists in Rome on Friday.

Radioactive Dust Escaping; 31 Dead

AU210852 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 21 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union Thursday released new details about the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, admitting lightly radioactive dust continued to escape from the reactor and laying fresh emphasis on the role of human error in the accident.

At a press conference here four days before the scheduled start in Vienna of an International Atomic Energy Agency meeting to examine Moscow's post-morten report on Chernobyl, two Soviet officials provided new information about the disaster.

Soviet Academician Valeriy Ligasov said: "Part of the reactor fuel is in the form of volatile lightly radioactive dust which is being carried away from the reactor by air currents." He said this pollution would only be halted once the doomed plant was completely encased in concrete, a job currently in hand but not yet completed.

Andrey Petrosyants, head of the Soviet State Committee on Nuclear Energy Use said the accident had occurred due to "gross human error", after the reactor had been operating for eleven hours without its cooling system during a scheduled serving operation.

He said: "At 2 o'clock on April 25 the reactor's cooling system was disconnected while its electrical system was not unplugged as it should have been. The accident occurred on April 26 at one a.m."

He said the accident had "seriously affected" both the Soviet Union's domestic nuclear energy program and that of other countries in the world.

He confirmed that 31 people had now died as a result of the accident.

Leonid Ilin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Academy of Medicine, said 203 of the 299 people hospitalised had been injured by radiation, and three were still in serious condition.

Two of the dead had been killed in the explosion, and most of the rest had subsequently succumbed to burns.

A medical centre for monitoring the health of those exposed to radiation is to be created in Kiev, he said.

All of those hospitalized after the accident will undergo checks once a year, while the centre will also keep a check on the health of 135,000 people, 45,000 of them children, evacuated from the area around the plant.

First Containment Wall Set Up

LD202150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Makarenko report]

[Text] A new vital stage in the work to eliminate the consequences of the disaster has been carried out at the Chernobyl AES. The first cascade wall of the sarcophagus which is being erected at the fourth reactor has been set up.

[Correspondent V. Makarenko, identified by video caption, wearing white overalls with reactor in background] This is the last time you will see the ruined state of the fourth power set. Now, in just a few minutes time, this cascade wall here will be covering the ruin. [Word indistinct] technology will be introduced to protect it, which will control the work to further encapsulate the fourth set. This was proceeded by the selfless, courageous work of the assembly workers, adjusters, scientists, and specialists from dozens of professions. [video shows section of wall being moved into place by a crane]

Welding of the sections of the cascade went on round the clock. At the same time powerful cranes were assembled and moved to the mounting area next to the disaster reactor. The crane operators have an intricate operation to fulfill now, if, of course, one may speak in this way about work with a device weighing many tons. There must be close cooperation with the tractors which are holding the metal wall on cables. It must be moved along the access road and the cascade set up in exactly the right place, on the concrete foundations which have already been prepared. Taking into account the working conditions, the whole operation is due to take no more than 15 minutes. [video shows welding of sections, close-up of wall section from ground level, further shots of the wall being moved into place, workers with face masks directing operations]

Now the moment is coming for which everyone who has been taking part in the work to eliminate the consequences of the disaster has been impatiently waiting: The point of contact has arrived. The first cascade wall of the sarcophagus is solidly in place. [video shows further shots of the operation]

RESOLUTION ON HALTING RIVER DIVERSION REPORTED

PM201429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Halting Work on the Diversion of Part of the Flow of Northern and Siberian Rivers."

Proceeding from the need for additional study of the ecological and economic aspects of the problems connected with the diversion of part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers, which is also advocated by broad circles of the public, and with a view to the concentration of financial and material resources on the implementation of work to enhance the efficiency of the utilization of water resources and of the existing stock of reclaimed land, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have found it expedient to halt planning and preparatory work on the diversion of part of the flow of northern rivers to the Volga and the further implementation of planning work connected with the diversion of part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee], and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are instructed to exclude the targets for the implementation of the aforementioned work from the plans for 1986-1990.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to channel the financial and material resources, released as a result of the said resolution, into land reclamation work in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and the expansion of the reconstruction of irrigation systems in the Volga River basin.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] are instructed to proceed with the study of the scientific problems pertaining to the regional redistribution of water resources on the basis of comprehensive economic and and ecological rsearch, the application of modern economic and mathematical methods and technical facilities, and a profound analysis of Soviet and foreign experience in this field.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to draw up concrete measures and to define a program of action with the aim of substantially improving the effective use of irrigated land on the basis of the reconstruction of existing irrigation systems and the comprehensive utilization of all factors of intensification -- that is, scientifically substantiated farming systems, industrial techniques, progressive irrigation methods, new machines and implements, effective utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers, and also plant protection means and others.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and industrial ministries and departments are instructed to ensure the implementation of effective measures to provide for the economic utilization of water resources for industrial, domestic, agricultural, and other needs, with a view to establishing specific targets for every enterprise and organization so as to achieve a reduction of at least 15-20 percent in the water consumption for the aforementioned purposes within the current 5-year period.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Reesources, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and VASKHNIL are instructed to elaborate, in cooperation with the Councils of Ministers of the Uzbek, Kazahk, Kirghiz, Tajik, and Turkmen SSR's, a comprehensive program for the development of production forces in the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan for the period through the year 2010 taking account of the developing demographic and water resource situation, and with the aim of improving the structure of agro-industrial production and of other sectors of the national economy.

A report on this question is to be submitted to the USSR Council of Ministers no later than the first quarter of 1987.

Example of Feedback Implementation

LD202026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you know, comrades, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has deemed it advisable to discontinue the implementation of project and other work related to the diversion of part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers to the country's southern regions.

What has given rise to the temporary shutdown [konservatsiya] of such a major national economic project? Its development was accompanied by fairly heated debate, in which not only scientists and specialists but also the widest possible strata of the public took part. The party is now proposing important issues of economic, social agricultural construction for discussion with the people.

This lively feedback helps to either objectively confirm or to reject in a well-founded way any outlines for plans or decisions. In this respect, let us look at the fact that discussion of the advisability of the project was continued even when design work was virtually completed and preliminary work had virtually begun on their diversion in the European part of the country. Public opinion, as we have seen, is now actively targeted on making all-round assessments that are weighed up as thoroughly as possible of the consequences of any decision, regardless of whether they affect major economic projects or such spheres as far distances from the economy as the style of the schools reform, the external appearance and dimensions of our monuments and even street names.

Nevertheless, the cessation of work on the diversion of part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers to the south in no way cancels as a whole the very idea of rational redistribution of water resources through the regions. This decision only establishes sensible priorities, an order of priority for stage-by-stage improvement of the country's water management. There is now to be serious reorientation of the main directions of research in the scientific research collectives, which were for many years engaged in preparation of the project.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES PEACE YEAR COMMISSION

LD201813 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- A meeting of the Commission on Marking the International Year of Peace in the USSR was held in the Kremlin today. It examined the question of holding in the USSR on September 1, 1986 of a peace lesson and events of the international day of trade union actions for peace.

Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, noted in his speech that the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of August 18 on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to extend the unilateral nuclear tests moratorium to January 1, 1987 was a new graphic confirmation of the commitment of the CPSU and the Soviet people to the cause of peace. "The entire world focuses its attention on this statement, it is warmly hailed by all our people and all people of goodwill, political and social forces and broad sections of the world peace movement," pointed out Mikhail Zimyanin.

The meeting pointed out that the two major actions -- a peace lesson in all general educational schools in the USSR and participation of Soviet working people in the International Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace -- were linked not only by the common date, September 1, both of them would be active forms of mass participation of Soviet people in the struggle for peace.

The commission recommended to highlight principle ideas contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev of August 18 during the peace lesson in Soviet educational establishments and events of the International Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace, devoted to the International Year of Peace.

The commission also recommended to hold in the international peace year colloquia, similar to the peace lesson, at vocational schools, special and higher educational establishments in the country.

RATIONALE FOR SMALL HYDROPOWER STATIONS OUTLINED

LD200709 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Big Possibilities of Small Power Plants" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- The Soviet Union has some 300 small hydroelectric power stations with a single-unit capacity which does not exceed 30,000 kilowatts but is still enough to provide adequate electricity supplies for a town of 50,000 to 70,000 people.

Plans provide for continuing to build such small projects also in the future, even in the 21st century.

In the '60's when construction work was in full swing on a number of giant electric power stations, in the meantime, small plants seemed useless. [sentence as received] Some of them were closed down and others mothballed. It was only a few, the most advanced and automated ones, that were left in service.

Many of the laid-up projects, which previously appeared out of step with the times, however, are now being brought back into operation. These include, for example, the Kalinin station in Kirghizia which has stood idle for 20 years.

The development of what is often called here the "smaller power industry" is at present, however, following a different course than before when small stations were mostly built on small, including lowland, rivers and their man-made reservoirs, even if they were not too big, still flooded part of the nearby farmland, pastures and forests and disrupted the water balance in whole regions.

The country's population now, however, has grown, while its farmland per capita ratio has dropped. Each fertile acre of land now counts and so the possibilities to build small hydropower projects, especially where this will entail loss of farmland, have dwindled sharply.

Such stations, however, can and should be built where there already are man-made water reservoirs.

A total of 300 possible sites for small power plants have already been selected, among them 60 locations where such projects would come in especially handy.

They are found in different climatic zones, including northern areas where it costs 25 to 50 times less to generate electricity by hydroturbines than by power stations running on diesel fuel.

Small hydropower stations are commercially expedient for many reasons. It is not necessary, for example, to build nearby housing, let alone schools and shops, for their personnel because projects now are, as a rule, unmanned.

New-generation automatic systems have made it possible to operate nearly all small hydropower stations without human participation, which also adds to the profitability of these stations.

One of the leading Soviet turbine-building factories is now going over fully to the manufacture of equipment for such stations.

Economist's Argument

PM201507 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33 (signed to press 8 August) carries on page 17 under the rubric "Problems and Opinions" an article by Candidate of Economic Sciences G. Tikhonov headed "A Word in Defense of the GES." Tikhonov argues the case in favor of devoting more attention to hydroelectric power in the Soviet Union, stating that "GES's are capable of covering some 80 percent of the country's current annual electricity requirements." He examines the reasons for the falling rate of GES construction in the USSR and discusses their advantages in terms of simplicity and low running costs as compared with thermal power stations, though without making any mention of nuclear power. He notes that the "underestimation of the national economic effectiveness of assimilating hydroelectricity resources" has led to unjustified delays in GES construction, and examines the failure to exploit the reserves available in various areas of the USSR for hydroelectric power. He concludes by calling for more "boldness" in introducing new techniques in building GES's and better coordination so as to ensure maximum efficiency in the use of investments.

CSA REPORTS JAN-JUL INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM201311 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 86 (Signed to Press 14 Aug 86) p 9

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 7 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received figures for the results of industry's work in January-July 1986.

The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.4 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Labor productivity increased by 5.0 percent in this period.

The 7-month output sales plan was fulfilled by 102 perent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleulm Industry.

Set targets for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for ministries are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Jul Output Sales Plan	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985 Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	103	102
Petroleum Industry	99.95	102	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	103	103
Gas Industry	103	109	107
Coal Industry	104	105	104
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	106	106

Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	103
Chemical Industry	101	108	108
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	110	109
Power Machine Building	102	107	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	107	107
Electrical Equipment Industry	101	107	109
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	109	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	103	110	109
Automotive Industry	103	106	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	104	106	107
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	107	108
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	102	108	108
Construction materials industry	101	106	106
Light Industry	100.7	102	105
State Agro-Industrial Committee	103	105	105
Fish Industry	104	105	105
Grain Products	103	102	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	111	110

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and production growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Jul Output Sales Plan	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	105.3
Ukrainian SSR	102	105.3
Belorussian SSR	103	107.2
Uzbek SSR	103	107.6

Kazakh SSR	102	106.8
Georgian SSR	102	103.4
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.5
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.7
Moldavian SSR	104	106.2
Latvian SSR	102	104.6
Kirghiz SSR	103	105.2
Tajik SSR	103	102.2
Armenian SSR	102	105.1
Turkmen SSR	103	107.8
Estonian SSR	102	102.8

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced In Jul 1986	Output Produced In Jan-Jul 1986	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985
Machine-Building Complex			
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.8	32.5	103
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	246	1,680	111
of which, with digital program control	113	727	128
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	55.5	408	105
Industrial robots, thousands	1.4	8.7	129
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	2.8	104
Computer equipment and spare parts billion rubles	0.4	2.7	116
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	23.2	151	112
Chemical equipment and spare parts million rubles	81.8	580	105
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	153	1,083	105
Tractors, million horsepower	4.6	32.0	105
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	2.4	110
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	10.5	69.6	106
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.7	105
Excavators, thousands	3.5	25.1	99.9
Production of Construction Materials and Chemical Products			

Steel, million metric tons	13.5	93.9	106
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.4	65.2	105
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	11.4	103
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.4	145	101
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.7	20.2	107
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	27.9	200	95
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.3	16.0	108
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	1.9	107
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	124	862	107
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	3.1	108
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	5.6	38.9	102
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	18.5	177	110
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	3.6	106
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	20.1	106
Cement, million metric tons	11.4	78.4	105
Precast ferroconcrete, (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises) million cubic meters	9.7	66.7	106
Fuel and Energy Complex			
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	120	925	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	52.4	354	103
Gas, billion cubic meters	55.5	394	107
Coal, billion cubic meters	61.9	440	104
Consumer Goods Production			
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	0.9	7.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear million items	125	1,019	103
Footwear, million pairs	55.8	466	102
Clocks and watches, millions	5.9	40.7	104
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	78	552	102
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	5.2	105
Television sets, millions,	0.8	5.5	102
of which, color sets	0.4	2.5	107

Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	3.5	104
of which refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	2.2	116
Washing machines, millions	0.5	3.1	107
Automobiles, thousands	113	772	99.9
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	89	666	98
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	4.8	106

Production of staple foodstuffs increased as follows in the agro-industrial complex sectors:

	Output Produced		
	In Jul 1986	In Jan-Jul 1986	Jan-Jul 1986 Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.7	5.9	108
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.0	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	0.5	3.3	103
Animal fats (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	222	987	105
Wholesale products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) million metric tons	2.7	18.2	105
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	38.4	812	105
Mineral waters, million dekaliters	13.9	84.8	114
Fruit juices, million standard cans	243	1,230	147
Nonalcoholic beverages, million dekaliters	58.5	260	141

Commentary on the Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in the first 7 months of this year. The total volume of industrial output increased by 5.4 percent in comparison with January-July of last year, against the 4.3-percent growth envisaged by the plan for 1986. Labor productivity increased by 5 percent, against the annual plan of 4.1 percent (this accounted for 94 percent of output growth).

Fulfillment of the set targets relating to production of the majority of the most important types of output was ensured. Contract discipline was enhanced. The output sales plan, taking delivery pledges into account, was fulfilled by 99 perent, against 97.9 percent during the same period of 1985.

The fuel industry sectors extracted 12 million metric tons of coal and 8 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the plan. The plan targets relating to extraction of particularly valuable, coking coals are being overfulfilled.

In July the petroleum workers nearly reached the level of average daily oil extraction envisaged by the annual plan. However, the sector's arrears (approximately 4 million metric tons) are still not diminishing. To compensate for the lag that has occurred, it is necessary to substantially increase the average daily oil extraction before the end of the year.

Labor collectives in ferrous metallurgy ensured the above-plan production of cast iron, steel, finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, and other products. At the same time, there was a lag in reaching plan targets for production of certain highly efficient types of metal products -- production of finished castings on continuous casting machines, high-strength drill pipes, technical iron powder, and other products.

While it fulfilled the set plan for production of the majority of types of chemical products, the chemical and petrochemical industry developed a greater lag in production of mineral fertilizers and synthetic ammonia and underfulfilled the synthetic resins and plastics production plan.

The machine-building complex sectors manufactured over and above the set targets a considerable number of motor vehicles, tractors, excavators, agricultural machines, metalworking equipment with digital program control, machine tools of the "processing center" types, and industrial robots, production of rotary and rotary-conveyor lines and flexible production modules developed at a high pace

At the same time, the Ministry of Power Machine Building did not ensure the fulfillment of the steam turbine production plan, nor did the Ministry of Heavy and Tranpsort Machine Building ensure fulfillment of the mainline freight car production plan. There was an increase in the arrears of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry relating to AC electric motors with a height of axis of rotation of 63-450 mm; of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry relating to truck trailers; and of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production relating to silage- and feed-harvesting combines. A lag is taking shape in the fulfillment of targets relating to certain types of progressive, highly efficient equipment.

An unsatisfactory situation has come about in a number of ministries concerning observance of contract discipline. Whereas in industry as a whole the volume of output undersupplied according to the products list of contracts and orders was practically halved, at the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Chemical and Petroleulm Machine Building, and Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production the undersupply of output increased by comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

Industry fulfilled the production plan for the most important consumer goods. At the same time, the planned volume of production of color television sets was not reached at the Ministries of the Communications Equipment Industry, the Radio Industry, and the Electronics Industry. Light industry undersupplied 14 million square meters of cotton textiles, and the targets for increased production of complete sets of young people's clothes of fashionable designs are not being met.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum set the task of consolidating our hold on the growth rates achieved and further increasing them. In the time remaining until the end of the year the entire attention of industrial labor collectives must be focused on eliminating shortcomings and ensuring on this basis the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets for the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS HARVEST TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

PM211019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Harvest Is on Its Way"]

[Excerpts] Work is in full swing in the country's fields. The harvest is under way. It is very important to deliver everything that has been grown without losses to storage and processing facilities and consumers. This depends on the successful work of the transport.

The railroad, river, and motor transport workers understand the importance of the tasks entrusted to them. Thev have launched a competition for the accurate and prompt fulfillment of the agro-industrial complex's orders. In July around 2 million metric tons of grain in excess of plan was transported by rail, and during August to date more than 1 million metric tons have been transported. Collectives of the North Caucasus, Southwest, Lvov, Odessa, Southern, and a number of other railroads are coping with their targets successfully. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the PRAVDA mailbag indicates that harvest transportation is not functioning efficiently everywhere. Here are some details. One of the specific features this year is a considerable increase in the shipment of grapes to be consumed as fresh fruit. More than 600,000 metric tons of grapes are to be shipped out of the Central Asian Republics, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia. The volume is great, the goods are perishable, and therefore the requirement for refrigerated rolling stock has risen sharply. The main reserve here lies in accelerating the turn-around of refrigerated freight cars and using them to the best advantage. So far the rolling stock that is in short supply frequently takes 8-10 and more days to be loaded. This sort of thing is not uncommon at Osetrovo port and on railroad stations in Turkmenia and Azerbaijan where, incidentally, fruit and vegetable products are being loaded only during daytime for some reason.

Delays are also affecting motor ships. Many river moorings are not ready to receive modern ships. The container fleet for transporting tomatoes from the lower Volga region is dispersed between territorial organs and this is slowing down the loading operations. So at the beginning of the second 10-day period of August, six specialized vegetable carriers were waiting to be loaded in Astrakhan. All is not well at the other end of the transport conveyor either.

Because of the poor equipment of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with high-performance loading equipment, trucks are spending longer than provided for by the norm at threshing floors. Not all grain reception enterprises were ready to receive the grain brought in by large-capacity truck-trailers. For this reason, delivery schedules were infringed on more than one occasion at the Novopavlovskiy, Blagodarnenskiy, and Zelenokumskiy elevators in Stavropol Kray and Sakmarskiy and Shchebelkovskiy grain reception enterprises in Orenburg Oblast.

This must not be allowed to happen. Those who hamper the swift turn-around of freight cars and who are to blame for trucks and transport ships standing around idle must be made more strictly accountable. It is now important to ensure that transport collectives cooperate closely not only with the dispatchers and receivers of agricultural produce, with the procurement workers and trade organs, but also with each other, pooling their efforts in the competition for the swiftest possible delivery of the new harvest. [passage omitted]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM201014 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 86 p 1

[M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "In the Plan and in the Feed Trough"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 11 August the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises had procured coarse and succulent feed with a total nutritional value of 64.5 million metric tons of feed units -- 47 percent of the planned amount. Some 7.47 quintals of feed units have been stockpiled per standard head of livestock (excluding hogs and poultry).

Farms have fulfilled the coarse and succulent feed stockpiling plan by 64 percent in the Dagestan Autonomous Republic but only 47 percent in North Osetia. Which of them is the leader, and whose farmers have shown the greater concern for boosting livestock unit productivity? The answer would appear to be clear. But let us not be hasty. Some 7.4 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock have now been stockpiled on Dagestan kolkhozes and sovkhozes as against 9.2 quintals in North Osetia. Thus, although the former are fulfilling the plan more succesfully, the latter are much better provided with feed. It is all a question of the approach taken to planning. Whereas Dagestan farms planned to procure less than 12 quintals of feed units per head of livestock, their neighbors planned to procure almost 20.

Numerous examples of this kind could be cited. Planned feed stockpiles range between 18 and 20 quintals of feed units in the Tatar, Bashkir, and Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Republics; Maritime Kray; and Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Tomsk Oblasts. In Chelyabinsk and Amur Oblasts it was decided to stockpile more than 22 quintals of feed units per head of livestock. At the same time the corresponding figure does not exceed 15 quintals in Kursk and Chita Oblasts and is less than 10 quintals in the Kalmyk, Tuva, and Yakut Autonomous Republics.

This is how matters stand in terms of feed procurement plan fulfillment (as a percentage) and livestock unit feed provision (in quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock) in the union republics:

	Plan Fulfillment	Unit Feed Stocks
RSFSR	47	7.62
Ukraine	37	6.11
Belorussia	60	8.60
Uzbekistan	41	6.62
Kazakhstan	45	7.54
Georgia	50	7.64
Azerbaijan	64	10.35
Lithuania	76	11.92
Moldavia	23	4.73
Latvia	62	9.55
Kirghizia	58	7.68
Tajikistan	65	8.70
Armenia	63	9.82
Turkmenia	58	7.74
Estonia	64	8.95

It is impossible to imagine industrial enterprises planning an increase in output while reducing purchases of essential raw materials, a metallurgical plant attempting to fulfill its target without ore, or main-line electric locomotives hauling super-heavy trains without the electricity being turned on. Unfortunately, this kind of situation arises constantly in stockraising. In a number of places feed procurements are planned at levels which do not reach even the minimum let alone the optimum zootechnical norms. Sometimes these plans are even lower than last year's actual figures, despite the fact that even then feed stocks were by no means abundant. The result is that it looks as if feed procurement plans have been fulfilled, but the feed troughs remain empty.

The most solid feed stocks have currently been created on Lithuanian farms. Here the hay procurement plan has been overfulfilled by 14 percent, the target for laying down haylage has been overfulfilled by 5 percent, and silage making is under way on a broad scale. The harmonious work of the farmers in the republic, where there are virtually no lagging rayons, must be noted. In this kind of situation livestock farmers also feel confident -- since the beginning of the year they have appreciably increased both milk and meat production, and in July they obtained the highest milk yield figures in the country -- an average of 399 kg of milk per cow. Yet the republic's farms still have a very great deal of work to do. The coarse and succulent feed stockpiling plan must be considerably overfulfilled in order to maintain the planned rates of growth of public-sector livestock productivity. Merely fulfilling the plan will make it possible to have only 16 quintals of feed units, and this is considerably less than what is required.

The level of livestock unit feed provision planned in Estonia is even lower -- 14 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock. An easily achievable objective does not promote the mobilization of all resources and reserves. And some leaders have evidently become complacent because they have overfulfilled the hay stockpiling plan. As the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau noted recently, on many farms feed procurement rates are low, constant tending of cultivated pastureland is lacking, and inadequate use is made of the potential of the feed production process. Is this not the reason for the decline in dairy herd productivity in the republic? Having achieved a high figure last year -- almost 4,000 kg of milk per cow -- this year kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not only failed to progress but have even fallen back from the positions that had achieved.

Belorussia also has low plan targets. Although they began the feed harvest well, the republic's feed procurement workers have appreciably slackened the intensity of work in the meadows. As yet only 71 percent of the planned quantity of hay and 80 percent of the planned quantity of haylage has been stockpiled -- much less than last year. Back last year an extensive feed production program was elaborated in the republic, but far from all farm and agro-industrial complex specialists have adopted it as a guide to action.

An extremely diverse picture is taking shape in Kazakhstan. And again planning lies at the root of it all. Whereas Turgay Oblast planned to stockpile more than 23 quintals of feed units per head of livestock and the figures for Tselinograd and Kokchetav Oblasts are 25 and 27 quintals respectively, which will make it possible not only to fully provide livestock units with feed but also to create an adequate carry-over stock, still Kzyl-Orda, Dzhambul, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts planned to procure only 14, 13.8, and 15.2 quintals respectively. Karaganda Oblast farmers stated their intention to stockpile an average of 19.3 quintals of feed units and are successfully achieving their objective. Guryev, Kzyl-Orda, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts are lagging behind. In the republic as a whole the hay and haylage procurement plans have been fulfilled by 79 and 86 percent respectively.

Ukrainian farm indicators are low. The target is not particularly tight, but it has been only 37 percent fulfilled. Three-fourths of the planned quantity of hay and 68 percent of the planned quantity of haylage has been stockpiled here. Matters can be rectified if second- and third-cut grasses and sowings of after-harvest crops -- large areas of which have been sown this year -- are harvested in full and silage procurement is carried out to a high standard. But feed procurement workers must be warned: While it is important not to delay in harvesting grasses, there should be no haste in the corn plantations. The best time to harvest here is at the waxy ripeness stage, when nutrient yields per hectare are greatest and feed quality highest. Yet there are already reports that in some oblasts, Nikolayev for example, farms are rushing to harvest corn for silage "to avoid losing bulk output." The fact that this bulk consists mainly of water and the silage obtained from it is poor does not worry them.

An alarming feed procurement situation has developed in Moldavia. The republic's farms have mapped out the most intensive plans -- to stockpile more than 20 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock. Unfortunately these plans are not being fulfilled. As yet only 36 percent of the planned quantity of hay and 56 percent of the planned quantity of haylage has been obtained. Silage procurement still lies ahead. We hope the republic's farmers will do this work to a high standard and overcome the lag.

CSA JAN-JUL STOCKRAISING FIGURES REPORTED

PM201306 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 86 (Signed to Press 14 Aug 86) p 15

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising in January-July 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during January-July 1986.

Making skillful use of the pasturing period's favorable conditions, stockmen in the majority of the country's regions ensured growth in the production and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit products.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Jul 1986	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	10,718	107
of which:		
cattle	6,130	107
pigs	2,749	107
sheep and goats	354	98
poultry	1,485	112
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	49,260	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,627	106
Hen eggs, millions	34,075	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	133	105

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 715,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics with the exception of Uzbekistan and Estonia.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Murmansk, Kalinin, Tambov, Sakhalin, Belgorod, Kamchatka, Volgograd, Penza, and Kurgan Oblasts and the Komi and Kalmyk ASSR's.

The gross milk yield in January-July 1986 was 2,352,000 metric tons more than in January-July last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tambov, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Kamchatka, Saratov, Perm, Chita, Amur, and Volgograd Oblasts, Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays, and the Udmurt, Buryat, and Tuva ASSRs.

Eggs production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-July 1986 increased by 2,081 million compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Jul 1986	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	10,896	108
Milk, thousand metric tons	43,654	105
Eggs, millions	32,578	105

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country increased by 767,000 metric tons in January-July 1986 in comparison with the same period last year. In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in the Kalmyk ASSR, Kurgan, Volgograd, Penza, Belgorod, Tambov, Murmansk, Tyumen, Astrakhan, Voronezh, Kalinin, and Omsk Oblasts; Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Kemerovo and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 2,028,000 metric tons during January-July 1986. Farms in all union republics except Estonia and Georgia increased milk sales to the state.

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in milk sales was secured by farms in Volgograd, Chita, Amur, and Perm Oblasts; the Udmurt and Buryat ASSR's; Sverdlovsk Oblast; Maritime Kray; Voronezh, Tambov, Saratov, Tyumen, and Sakhalin Oblasts; Krasnoyarsk Kray; Irkutsk Oblast; Khabarovsk Kray; and Belgorod Oblast.

Egg sales to the state in January-July 1986 increased by 1,653 million in comparison with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Union Republic	Jan-Jul 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1985					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	105	107	108	105	105
RSFSR	106	105	105	107	105	105
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	105	103	106	104	103	106
Ukrainian SSR	107	105	107	108	104	105
Belorussian SSR	110	106	105	109	106	103
Uzbek SSR	97	107	111	104	111	107
Kazakh SSR	118	108	109	121	108	104
Georgian SSR	111	106	109	105	99.6	106
Azerbaijan SSR	111	101	109	109	102	103
Lithuanian SSR	102	103	113	102	104	114
Moldavian SSR	111	102	103	112	102	102
Latvian SSR	106	101	112	105	101	109
Kirghiz SSR	112	106	111	119	106	107
Tajik SSR	106	103	119	107	103	114
Armenian SSR	108	102	108	110	104	103
Turkmen SSR	109	105	114	106	104	110
Estonian SSR	94	99.3	109	94	99	105

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 August 1986 there were 98.8 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- 946,000 more than at the corresponding period last year. There were 29.3 million cows. The pig population reached 62 million, which is an increase of 2.6 million. Sheep and goats numbered 139 million. The number of poultry stood at 798.1 million.

AGROMETEOROLOGIST SURVEYS WEATHER, CROP STATUS

PM201242 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 86 p 2

["Weather and Crops" report compiled by agrometeorologist S. Malikova]

[Text] Warm weather is being recorded over most of the European territory of the USSR, with hot, mainly dry weather in the southern half. The mean air temperature for the 10-day period [presumably first 10 days of August] was 2-4 degrees above average. There were localized downpours (15-20 mm) in the west of the Ukraine and Belorussia, the Baltic, the Karelian ASSR, Leningrad, Vologda, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Vladimir, and Kuybyshev Oblasts, and the south of the Ural Region.

Spring barley reached full ripeness south of a line running through Riga, Vologda, Vladimir, Penza, Kuybyshev, and Ufa. Spring wheat and oats fully ripened south of a line through Minsk, Ivanovo, Cheboksary, and Orenburg. Grain corn reached the milky ripeness stage in southern regions, and the waxy ripeness stage was recorded in the west of the Krasnodar Kray. Buckwheat ripened over most of the territory on which it is cultivated; only in the western oblasts of the Ukraine and the north of the Bashkir ASSR is it continuing to flower. [paragraph continues]

Intensive growth of sugarbeet root crops is under way everywhere. Potato haulms began dying back 10 days earlier than average in the south of the territory, and ripening of sunflowers started. Flax seeds reached yellow and full ripeness over most of the territory. Harvesting is under way everywhere.

Cool, rainy weather prevailed in the arable regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The main air temperature was 2-3 degrees below average in most regions. Grain formation in early spring grain crops was under way. The waxy ripeness stage is being recorded in early sown spring wheat south of a line through Kustanay, Tselinograd, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Barnaul. Leaf formation in corn is nearing completion and panicles have started heading.

Warm, rainy weather was recorded in East Siberia. The mean air temperature was 1-3 degrees higher than average. Early sown spring wheat reached the waxy ripeness stage in the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Irkutsk Oblast. Cool, rainy weather (25-50mm), in places more than 60mm, persisted in the Far East.

Hot weather persisted in the republics of Central Asia and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan during the first half of the 10-day period. It then grew cooler. Rain (15-30mm) fell in Taldy-Kurgan and Alma-Ata Oblasts and in the greater part of Kirghizia. Cotton bolls began opening in the south of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, and boll formation is continuing over the rest of the territory.

CSA OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL WORK TO DATE

LD202223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up data on agricultural work on the country's fields. By 18 August grain and pulse crops, except for corn, were cut on 58 million hectares, or, on 53 percent of the area; and threshed on 54 million hectares, 93 percent of that cut.

Last week the grain front moved further north and east. Harvesting is gathering momentum in farms of the Urals, and the West Siberian and East Siberian regions of the Russian Federation. Harvesting of grains has begun in southern rayons of Kustanay, Turgay, Tselinograd, and Pavlodar Oblasts. Harvesting is in full swing in the Non-Chernozem Zone, although it is true that in the last few days rains have affected its course.

Farms which have completed harvesting of grain crops are continuing sales of grain to the state. More than 70,000 tons of hard and valuable wheat have been delivered by farmers of Odessa Oblast; this is almost twice the plan made. Farms of Lipetsk Oblast have fulfilled their obligations for grain sales. Grain growers of Orenburg Oblast have started grain sales to the account of 2 million tons.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone, in the Urals, and in West Siberia the optimum period has arrived for sowing winter crops. By 18 August they were deployed in the RSFSR on 3.6 million hectares. This is somewhat more than last year. Work on land tilled for fodder continues. Farms of Moldavia and southern and central regions of the RSFSR have started harvesting corn for silage.

Creation of conditions for normal over-wintering of livestock is still one of the main tasks for August and September.

COSMOS-1771 SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 20 AUG

LD210749 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series on August 20.

"Cosmos-1771" carries scientific equipment to continue other space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes,
maximum distance from earth -- 278 kilometers,
minimum distance -- 254 kilometers,
inclination -- 65 degrees.

The satellite's onboard equipment is functioning normally.

ACADEMICIAN DESCRIBES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PLANS

LD191703 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Leningrad August 19 TASS -- In the opinion of Soviet Academician Igor Glebov, the main event at the turn of the 21st century will be the harnessing of thermonuclear synthesis reaction.

Talking with a TASS correspondent, Academician Glebov, who heads the coordination council of Leningrad's research centres, recalled that the Soviet thermonuclear plants of the Tokamak type, at which plasma has been heated to a temperature of tens of millions degrees, has been created in Leningrad. Such a heating is a sine qua non of thermonuclear reaction. Work is currently under way here to modernize the plant. Completion of the project by the late nineties may become a real step on the way to an abundance of energy.

Leningrad researchers hope to create at the turn of the new century gigantic electric machines with a unit generating capacity of up to three and more million kilowatt with super-conductive rotor winding. They attach rich significance also to research into the substitution of oil with coal, processing of fuel shales and bitumens into liquid fuel, construction of solar and wind electric power stations.

Commenting on the research plans of Leningrad scientists, Academician Glebov singled out the projects in connection with the introduction of industrial robots and manipulators. This work is expected to eliminate the manual work done now by more than 220 thousand workers, in the conditions of a labour power deficit which makes itself felt nowadays.

Leningrad is one of the biggest Soviet research centres. It has more than 250 research institutions.